THE WATERBURY WATCH.

STYLISH, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 9-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,506—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve— "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentrenie" ... "Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" ...	Rs. 21 to Rs. 28-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheil	15th ,,
BL BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	15th ,,
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	5th Apr
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about 1889
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th ,,
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	2-th ,,
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	14th Mar
CLYDE	4133	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. 1889.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb. '89.	1st Mar. ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th January 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th Dec. 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Redonicich.	3,500	450	5th Jan.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 489.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	25th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	10th Jan.
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

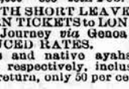
Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	14th Jan.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,600	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st December, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	14th Jan. 1889.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	26th Feb.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	24th Jan. 1889.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3380	480	3rd April.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th ,,
BRITANNIA	F. Hilgit	3062	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S S. S. "MERKA," 1,056 tons, Captain Abbasson, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 3rd January, 1889. For Freight and passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd January, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons at 11 a.m., on 6th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 4th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 9th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1889. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES. 1889.

SELECTED STEAMERS with and without Doctor and Stewardess.
FARES to Continent from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
FARES to English Port from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.
BAGGAGE space Liberal.
Handbills and Circulars giving full details on application.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bankers and Passenger Agents.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LOCKSLEY HALL	T. Collin	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. ,,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	16th March.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

KIRBY HALL	———	2,700	300	15th Jan. 1889.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th Jan. ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	9th Mar. ,,
KIRBY HALL	Phillips	2,700	300	6th April ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	1st June ,,

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.

FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs. a.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA ...1 lb. pkt.	0 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	2 0
KOUSANIE PEKOE .....2 lb. pkt.	3 0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE.....1 lb. pkt.	1 10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON .....1 lb. pkt.	1 10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....2 lb. pkt.	2 12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....5 lb. cat.	6 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....5 lb. cat.	6 12

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
TREACHER Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ASPARAGUS ASPARAGUS.

FINEST PICKED GERMAN per tin Rs. 2-2
FINEST CALIFORNIAN ... per tin ,, 1-5

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending 30th September, 1888, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
Holders of "Bearer" Shares will receive payment on or after the 14th January, 1889, on presentation of the coupons at the Office here.
By order of the Directors.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.
Bombay, Dec. 27, 1888.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

TREACHER & Co. only stock Articles from the best sources.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's .....each	7 0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's ... ,,	8 8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the player to keep his Bat tightly strung ..... ,,	15 0
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung ..... ,,	10 8
Do. do. do. double strung... ,,	12 0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled . ,,	11 0
Do. Treacher's "No Plus Ultra," the latest pattern ..... ,,	12 8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's..... ,,	13 0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's ..... ,,	12 8
Do. Cane and Ash ..... ,,	13 8
Do. Ayres' Champion..... ,,	13 4

	Rs. a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match...Per doz.	8 8
Do. do. do. Champion ... ,,	9 0
Do. do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ... ,,	12 8
Do. Ayres' do. ..... ,,	13 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case .....Per set	47 8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3, Regulation Club .....each	12 0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws .....each	8 8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-Rubber Soles.....per pair	11 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CRICKET KIT.

THE Greatest Care is exercised in selecting Articles suitable to this climate. The Management can with confidence state that their Stock is the largest and best in India.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Boys'.....each Re. 1-10 to	3 0
Do. Single Cane .....each	7 0
Do. Double Cane..... ,,	8 8
Do. Treble Cane ..... ,,	10 8
Cobbett's All Cane..... ,,	13 0
Frowd's Driver ..... ,,	15 8
Patent Exceller ..... ,,	14 8
STUMPS for Boys' use.....Per set	2 8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails ... ,,	3 12
Do. With Brass Ferrules' ..... ,,	6 0
Do. do. and Iron Points ... ,,	7 0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c.....each	13 8
Boy's Set, complete in box	10 8

	Rs. a.
BALLS, Boys'.....each Re. 1-8 to	2 0
Do. Duke's Double Seam.....each	4 0
Do. do. Treble Seam ..... ,,	5 8
Do. Treacher & Co.'s Double Seam ... ,,	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam ... ,,	4 8
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ,,	5 4
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated..Per pair	7 4
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ... ,,	7 4
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, strong green cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock ..... ,,	16 0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin ..... ,,	8 4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes..... ,,	12 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING REQUISITES.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE have now received an important Shipment of HATS, CAPS, &c., ex S. S. "BRINDISI" of most recent Fashionable Shapes and Shades and of Superior quality manufactured to our order by Messrs. Lincoln, Bennett and Co.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,

WINE SHIPPERS.

TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.
West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SECOND SPECIALITIE,

For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light called Clothiratta.

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.
We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.
Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in..	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in. ...	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter... ...	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide ; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter ...	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in....	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots.....	Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do.....	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 ,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
!! MIRRORS !!
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
Without reserve
ON
SATURDAY, the 5th JAUNARY, 1889,
BY
CRAWFORD AND CO.,
AT
4, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—The entire Stock of MIRRORS recently received per S. S. "HAWKHURST," and Specially Manufactured by
L. HARTMANN & Co.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

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Orange Pekoe.....	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
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Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6	,,

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CONTINUED AND UNVARIED TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS
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TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, JAN. 3.
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Orchestra Stalls	„ 3-0	Pit Stalls	„ 1-8
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Back Seats	Annas 8.		

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.

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Children and Servants Half Price.
Doors open 3-30. Performance 4 o'clock.

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THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "ARABIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise same will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

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NOTICES.

SIND ARTS COLLEGE KARACHI.—A PROFESSOR of ENGINEERING will shortly be APPOINTED. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications and testimonials should be forwarded at once to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Sind Arts College Board.

LECTURES.

A SERIES of ENGLISH LECTURES to EDUCATED NATIVES will be DELIVERED in January and February in the Framjee Cawasjee Hall.

First Lecture by W. Lee-Warner, Esq., M. A. C. S., on TUESDAY, the 8th January, at 5-30 p.m.

SUBJECT,

"The Power and Responsibilities of Public Criticism."

COMMITTEE.

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The Hon. F. FORBES ADAM.
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T. F. PUNNETT, Esq., Hony. Secy.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
THE SECTION FROM
JHANSI TO BHOPAL

OF this Railway will be opened for public Traffic of all descriptions on and from the 1st January, 1889.

From the same date the BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY will be worked as part of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY system.

Through Passenger trains over the Indian Midland Railway will be run daily between Itarsi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Cawnpore on the East Indian Railway.

The Local mixed trains between Jhansi and Cawnpore will be continued. The Local Trains between Itarsi and Hoshungabad station will not be run after the 31st inst.

Time and Fare notices, also a book of General Rules and Rates for the Conveyance of Passengers Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., with the Goods tariff containing the classification of goods will be published shortly.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Jhansi, 24th December, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of NEW STATION and OTHER BUILDINGS, PLATFORMS, &c., on the West side of the line of Railway at Byculla between the Clerk Road Level Crossing on the North and the Byculla overbridge on the South.

Plans, specification, and conditions of contract may be inspected at the office of the undersigned on and after the 2nd January, 1889, where also forms of Tender may be obtained on application.

Tenders on these forms only endorsed "Tender for new Station buildings, &c., at Byculla" addressed to the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his office up till 1 p.m. (gun fire) of the 17th proximo.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of good faith on the part of those tendering.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. W. PEARSON,
Acting Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Victoria Terminus, 31st Dec. 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
P. W. DEPARTMENT.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Government of India to REVISE the SYSTEM of PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS, will COMMENCE its SITTINGS, at Bombay, on or about the 14th January, 1889. Departmental Officers of experience of any grade having decided views on the subject should apply to their departmental superiors for permission to appear before the Committee.

R. G. MACDONALD,
President of the Public Works Accounts Committee.

Allahabad, 29th Dec., 1888.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 7th day of January 1889, for the execution of certain works at the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. TOMLINSON, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer, in charge Water Works.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 21st Dec., 1888.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to

A. MINCK,
Engineer.
Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, namely, EDWARD MACDOUGAL FOGO, ROBERT BAUMBACH, and GEORGE KINAHAN REMINGTON, Trading under the name and style of REMINGTON and COMPANY is DISSOLVED from THIS DATE.

E. M. FOGO.
R. BAUMBACH.
G. K. REMINGTON.

Bombay, 31st Dec., 1888.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000
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(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.

For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents,
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

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IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

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OPINIONS

of eminent professional men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials:—

Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and given a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons.—"Bedford Observer," June 3rd, 1883.

It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt should investigate the matter.—"Canterbury Medical Journal." Aug 9th, 1883.

Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life-companion. The science is, however, useful in many other ways.—"Bath Kernel," Nov. 13, 1883.

The examination of one's own head at the cost of Re. 1 will convince him of the truth of Phrenology; whilst a little conversation with Mr. Mann will reveal the financial utility of the Science.

S. BENJAMIN,
Secretary

16, Apollo Road, Fort.

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Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
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The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
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The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
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SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
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The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known or Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific n Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in n uralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache N ingitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

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A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results, she was induced to dye other articles—such as coats, stockings, ribbons, feathers, children's garments, &c.—and so she replenished the family wardrobe at a very slight expense. The economical housewife can save many pounds a year.

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Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL	„ 48

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One new splendid noiseless, varnish color English DOG-CART, with patent wheels and cordroy lining, suitable for a big Arab or Waler.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor's Band, Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M. S. Crocodile, from Portsmouth; Goa (s), Calcutta; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; and Brig. M. T. Vadyaradaymania, Juffusa and Alleppy.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s.s. Peninsular will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, on Friday, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m.

DONATION TO A POOR-BOX.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate desires to acknowledge a donation of Rs. 15 for the Police Court poor-box from Mr. Pursbotum Dharramsey.

POLICE TRANSFERS.—The following transfers of police have been sanctioned by Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner, to take effect from the 15th instant:—Superintendent Sweeney, from Water Division to Division Chowpathi, and Superintendent Page, from "D" Division to the Water Division.

MR. WASH NORTON'S PERFORMANCES.—Last evening's performance at the Novelty was under the patronage of the Maharaja of Patiala. The ordinary first part of the programme was dispensed with, and the entertainment comprised more than the usual number of the marvellous achievements of the conjuror and more remarkable tricks of the acrobats.

SANSCRIT SCHOLARSHIP.—H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda has been pleased to award Rs. 500 to Pandit Vaman Shastri for defraying the expenses of the first volume, which is just out, of the translation of an ancient Sanscrit work called the Brihat Katha. The work will be published in two volumes. H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar has also been pleased to contribute Rs. 300 for the same purpose.

REPORTED THEFT.—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Cooper, in charge of the Fort High School and residing at Dhobie Talao, reported to the police on Tuesday the theft of school property, consisting of one Daniel's Hydrometer, one Regnault's Hydrometer, three Geissler's tubes, &c., the whole valued at Rs. 313, from the school premises on Monday night last.

THE THEFT AT BELLASIS ROAD.—The Arab, named Ayub, who committed the theft of two gold finger rings set with precious stones, valued at Rs. 1,500, currency notes to the value of Rs. 1,500, and Rs. 14 in cash, the property of Oomar Jamal, a dealer in horses, residing at Bellasis Road, on the 23rd ultimo, was re-arrested at Kurrachee and brought down to Bombay by the s.s. Pachumba on Monday last. He was handed over to the police authorities here. The man will probably be charged with the theft before the Girgaum Magistrate this day.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at half-past five. The following programme has been arranged:—

Quadrille	Potpourri	Strauss.
Valse	Heimats Klange	Labitzky.
Overture	Romilda e Constanze	Meyerbeer.
March (Indian Airs)	Manipuri	Akermann.
Potpourri	Offenbachiana	Conradi.
Galop	Ueber Stock und Stein	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Antajee Narayen Sewar, a Brahmin, inhabitant of Chiploon Talooka, who was a passenger by the s. s. Pachumba, which arrived in this harbour from Karachi on Monday last, reported to the Water Police authorities immediately on the vessel's arrival that he either dropped in the sea or on board of that vessel while getting on board at Veraval a small brass box which contained gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 257. Complainant reported the matter to the commander of the vessel on discovering the loss of his property. The commander instituted inquiries, but the box was not found.

STEALING CHAIRS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Inspector Holdway charged James Rose, a young European, before Mr. Cooper, with stealing two chairs. It appeared that there was an entertainment last Friday in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, and after it was over Rose, who had been loafing about the place, took the chairs away and sold them the same night to a native who kept a tea and coffee shop. The following day Mr. Connell, the proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, to whom the chairs belonged, missed them, and made inquiries regarding them. His servants found the chairs in the shop of the native, and the matter was brought to the notice of the police. Inspector Holdway recovered the chairs and traced the theft to Rose. The latter made no defence, and pleading guilty was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour.

DEATH OF A HINDU LADY.—We regret to announce the death of Kamalabai, the only daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridass, which occurred last Friday evening at her father's residence at Katargam, Surat. This young lady, who was about 20 years of age, was married to Mr. Damubhai Dayabhai Mehetа, M.A., B.S C., LL.B., formerly head-master of the Training School at Baroda, and at present one of the Huzur Officers in the service of H. H. the Gaikwar. She was an accomplished lady of the Valmik Kayusth caste. Generally all the ladies of this caste are educated more or less in their vernacular (Gujarati), but the deceased, being placed in exceptionally favourable circumstances, both at her father's and her father-in-law's, had, in addition to the vernacular, acquired a fair knowledge of English and Sanscrit. Being brought up in a thoroughly orthodox manner, however, she was a dutiful and devoted wife, and possessed rare qualities for which she received universal admiration. The deceased was ailing for some time, and died suddenly while preparing to go to her husband. The funeral ceremony was largely attended, and her loss is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Kamalabai Damubhai leaves a child only some ten weeks old.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 3.—Inspection of G. I. P. Vols., Lanowli.
—Camp-of-Exercise, Poona.
4.—Telegraph Department Annual Dance, Town Hall.
—Camp-of-Exercise, Poona.
5.—Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall.
—Sale of Bombay Saw Mills, Tank Bunder.
—Camp-of-Exercise, Poona.
7.—Municipal Corporation.
8.—H. E. the Governor arrives at Poona.
—Mr. Lee-Warner's Lecture on "The Power and Responsibilities of Criticism."
9.—H. E. the Governor arrives at Bombay.
—Standing Committee.
—Municipal Corporation.
—Laying foundation-stone, New Fort Dispensary.
—Lord Bishop's Third Visitation in St. Thomas' Cathedral.
10.—Lord Bishop's Third Visitation in St. Thomas' Cathedral.
11.—Municipal Corporation.
14.—Municipal Corporation.
15.—University Convocation.
16.—Standing Committee.
—Municipal Corporation.
—Annual Concert, Bombay Scottish Orphanage.
17.—General Municipal Elections in Bombay.
18.—Municipal Corporation.
21.—Municipal Corporation.
23.—Standing Committee.
—Municipal Corporation.
Feb. 6.—Election of Councillors by Chamber of Commerce.
12.—Election of Councillors by Justices of the Peace.
14.—Wesleyan Bazaar, Town Hall.
15.— " "
16.— " "
18.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
19.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
22.—Byculla Club Ball.
—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
23.—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
26.—Election of Councillors by Fellows of the University.
Mar. 2.—Bombay Races.
—Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
5.—Bombay Races.
7.—Bombay Races.
9.—Bombay Races.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H. M. S. TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, Captain Richard Evans, R.M., arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with troop from Portsmouth and Queenstown for service out here. She left Portsmouth on the 3rd December with a portion of troops and called at Queenstown on the 5th idem, and after embarking the remaining complement of saldiers there left that port, and called at and left Malta on the 14th, Port Said on the 18th, and Suez on the 21st. She had a fine passage out all the way. She had 65 officers with families (15 ladies and nine children,) and 1,342 rank and file with their families of 25 women and 35 children belonging to various drafts from the home battalions. These were landed in the course of the day and sent by three special trains last evening to various depots in the Bengal and Bombay presidencies, but the greater portion of them in the former. Their destinations are:—Bengal—Derbyshire Regiment, about 154 strong, for Jubbulpore; Royal Scots Fusiliers, 124, Lucknow Wiltshire Regt 120, Subathu; East Lancashire Regt, 104, Sitapur; King's Royal Rifles, 109, Chakrata; Devonshire Regt, 98, Rawal Pindi; Royal West Surrey Regt, 83, Umballa; Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 82, Lucknow; Scottish Rifles, 75, Ranikhet; Liverpool Regt., 73, Fyzabad. Bombay.—Middlesex Regt, 47, Kamptee; Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 105, Nasirabad; Royal Lancaster Regt, 73, Karachi: and about 60 officers and men to join as ordered hereafter.

The troopship landed 2nd-Lieutenant R. G. Bailey, West Riding Regt, and Mrs Molyneaux, wife of Captain G P B Molyneaux, also of the same regiment, at Suez. She sails homeward on the 12th instant with a battalion of the Cheshire Regiment and time-expired officers and men. The officers and families she brought were:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH.—Surgeon-Major W H Cline and Surgeon-Major and Mrs M D O'Connell and four children, Medical Staff; Majors H A and Mrs Reid and child, 7th Hussars, F St L and Mrs Tottenham, 1st Royal Fusiliers; J W T S and Mrs Smythe and two daughters, APD; St George C and Mrs Gore and child, RE; G V Turner, 2nd Yorkshire L I; and P F P and Mrs Hamilton and two daughters, R A; Surgeon R Haselden, R C Johnston, F T Wilkinson, C C and Mrs Reilly, H W Anstin and S F Clark, Medical Staff; Captain and Quarter-Master H A; and Mr Bray, 1st E Lanc Regt; Captain A W W Barlow, R A; Lieutenants G F Milnes, 17th Lancers; C F Close, and E H Bland, RE; C E Hendley, Madras Staff Corps, W E Venour, B R Liebert, 7th Hussars; F W and Mrs Jones, E Lanc Regt; G K Swettenham, R I Fusiliers, C H Williams, 1st York L I; and W S Jacob, E York Regt; 2nd Lieutenants J L Orr, 7th Hussars; P W Anderson, 2nd Derby; E F Taylor, 1st Worcester; S Clay, 1st Yorkshire L I; R M S Swift, 2nd Dublin Fusiliers; G L Palmer, Royal Lanc Regt; F J Fraser, 2nd Liverpool Regt; J S Roche, 21st Hussars, F M Carleton, Royal Lanc, and A Roberts, 2nd Middlesex Regts; also, Revd J J Keatinge, R C Chaplain, Mrs Moberly, wife of Captain W G Moberly, R A; Mrs Harvest, wife of 2nd-Lieut H D Harvest, Leinster Regt; and Mrs H Marret and child.

FROM QUEENSTOWN.—Surgeons R C Johnston, G M Dobson, W H Bennett, and J S Green, Medical Staff. Captains J M Hughes Hallett, Seaforth High; H J and Mrs Ferguson, and C B Wood, 2nd Scottish Rifles; Captains H E Tombe, Suffolk Regt, G O G Massy; 2nd Wiltshire Regt; and J W M MacGregor, 2nd Regt, Dublin Fusiliers; Lieutenants R W C Brook, 2nd Wilts; E D Harvest, 2nd Middlesex N E Chamier, 1st Connaught Rangers; A G Kinz, 2nd Royal Lanc Regt; W St L Saunders, Suffolk Regt; H W Regt; F H Trent, E Lanc Regiment; J K Watson, 4th King's R Rifles; and A. J. Campbell, E Lanc Regt; 2nd Lieutenants, R A Benn, E. York L I; F G Pierce, Dublin Fusiliers; C R M Hutchinson, W York Regt; and J L Hyrriugton, Middlesex.

FROM PORT SAID.—Surgeon C R Elliott, Medical Staff.

CENTRAL INDIA.

MR. F. HENVEY AT UJJAIN.—Mr. F. Henvey, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, accompanied by his second assistant Lieutenant Newmarch, arrived at Ujjain on the 15th ult. Major Sir Michael Filose, Governor of Malwa, with his officials such as *subas* of districts, Judge, Deputy Inspector General of Police, nobilities, gentries, merchants, and traders of the city, were present to receive him at the station which was tastefully decorated with red broad cloth, &c., and a tent was pitched on the platform of the station. As soon as the train had reached the station, Mr. Henvey came out of the carriage, and shook hands with Sir Michael Filose who introduced the *subas* and other high officials, merchants, &c., and a salute of thirteen guns were fired and band was played. Two companies of Scindia's Infantry formed a guard of honour at the station. The members of the Municipal Committee and merchants of Ujjain presented an address to the Agent Governor-General for Central India. Mr. Henvey in reply said to the effect in Urdu that in appointing such competent persons to administer the State, the Government of India had no doubt maintained its honour. That proved that the nobles of the State were capable of administering its affairs. He hoped that the officers of the State would manage the affairs in such a way as would be conducive to improvement, and as regards the heinous effences better arrangements should be made. He further said that he was glad to learn that Sir Michael Filose keeps the people contented by his good government. He was pleased to come to Ujjain and see the persons present there. Afterwards accompanied by his second Assistant Lieutenant Newmarch and Sir Michael Filose, the Agent to the Governor-General drove to the bungalow of Sir Michael Filose. After half an hour's rest, they drove to the city. The Agent Governor-General first visited Maharajwara, a place where courts are held and the High School is located. He inspected the High School where an English address was presented to him by the Principal of the School. Some of the boys showed gymnastic feats, and Mr. Henvey was much pleased with what he saw there. Leaving the school, he went to the office of Sir Michael Filose where, after a conversation for a while, *atar* and *pan* were distributed. He then returned to the house of Sir Michael Filose, where he is putting up as a guest. He will go to see the ruins of the ancient city of Ujjain and the Kalideo Water Palace to-morrow morning, returning to Indore on the 17th instant.—*Eastern Herald.*

MADRAS.

A GALLANT ACT.—On the 19th of October, while the mail train from the Pettah was entering the Cantonment Station at Bangalore, a Hindu female who was standing at the edge of the platform missed her footing, and fell on the line of rails below. The train was then just ten or eleven yards away, and it seemed inevitable that she would be run over by the approaching engine. But the Station Master, Mr. Smaller, had left his office for the platform as the woman was falling, and, seeing her danger, he jumped down from the platform, and, catching hold of her hands, dragged her across the rails and succeeded in getting her out of the way of the train, but a wheel of the engine grazed one of her legs. The driver of the train could not pull up, and but for the act of the Station Master the woman would have been killed. The Station Master's conduct having been brought to the notice of his superiors an enquiry was made, and it was decided, at a meeting of the Agent and Manager and other Railway officials, that the Government should be invited to sanction the expenditure of the sum of £15 for the purchase of a testimonial to be presented to Mr. Smaller in recognition of his bravery in saving the life of a fellow-being.—*Times.*

THE NEW PRISONER OF CHILLON.

A BERNE telegram says:—

The parents of Miss Stirling, the young Scotswoman imprisoned in Chillon Castle, recently arrived in Berne to intercede with the authorities on her behalf. They first put themselves in communication with the British Legation here, which was obliged to reply that the judgment pronounced in the Canton of Vaud was quite regular, and that from a diplomatic point of view nothing could be done. The parents then turned to the authorities of the Canton, who have been very considerate in greatly relaxing the rigours of prison life in this case. The Governor of Chillon authorised the family to see the prisoner as often as they wished, and after deliberation the Government of Vaud consented to the operation of a law passed in 1875, which permits of a prisoner being placed in charge of his or her family in certain cases. Miss Stirling, however, declined to fall in with this arrangement, for it would have involved a renunciation on her part of her Salvationist propaganda, and a return to the care of her parents. Miss Stirling occupies a pretty room, commanding a magnificent view. Upon the wall of the apartment she has placed the following inscription:—"Here suffers her punishment, Chaddie Lillias Stirling, sentenced to a hundred days' imprisonment for having prayed to God with little children."

THE Bengal Civil Service dinner on Saturday was attended by 110 persons, the Hon. Justice Prinsep presiding.

THE DRAMA ACCORDING TO LAW.

MR. W. S GILBERT has been taken to task for the erroneous law which he is accused of introducing into "Brantinghame Hall." Mr. Gilbert is a barrister, though he has abstained from practice for a long, long time. This possibly accounts for his errors. However for his benefit and to show that the working of a play may be not only legally accurate but eminently instructive, a home paper venture to draw his attention to the following fragment from a proposed new legal melodrama.

ACT I.—SCENE: Ancestral Hall of the Baron de Brantinghame.

The Baroness (discovered musing): 'Tis even so. I guessed as much last night from his strange conduct after dinner. My husband is a ruined man. The First Mortgagee is already bringing his foreclosure action in the adjoining court of the Chancery Division (listens off). Ha! I hear them settling the salary of the Official Receiver! Wretched husband, I fly to save you.

(Enter, behind, WICKED SECOND MORTGAGEE.)

W. M: The Baroness de Brantinghame! Thanks, kindly fortune! (Advancing) Fair lady, hear me. Ever since the passing of the Fraudulent Debtors Act, 1869, which will enable me to arrest your wretched old spendthrift of a husband, I have sought this interview, and now——

Bar: Unhand me, villain! A touch, nay a mere threat, as you are aware, will render you liable for damages for False Imprisonment, even without actual restraint.

W. M.: Restraint! Eleanora, I adore you; ruthless woman, you cannot leave me.

Bar: I can. I can leave anybody just as much or as little as I please. What! Am I not in the position legally of a *feme sole*? Know, then, that since the Act of 1883 I have the same powers of disposition as if I were a man. Away!

W. M.: Nay, but hear me *kneeling*; 'tis not for your separate estate I love you.

Bar: Love! Separate estate! This from you—a mere puny Mortgagee!*

W. M.: Puny! Beware, haughty woman; a time will come—(aside)—in the last act, when all the prior incumbrancers have been paid off.

Bar.: Dastard! Let me pass. I go this moment to relieve my husband's financial embarrassments out of the income of my post nuptial settlement.

W. M.: Impossible (laughs sardonically) Under a clause in your grandmother's will you are——

Bar.: What? Speak, caitiff! This suspense is torture.

W. M.: Restrained from Anticipation!!! (Exit L., leaving Baroness in strong hysterics.)

CURTAIN.

ACT II.—SCENE: same.

Lost Heir (wandering timidly): I am the Lost Heir. I should by rights be a ward of court. As it is, I have been brought up and provided for so far by strangers. When I come into the ancestral property, which is strictly entailed upon me, I must——

Old and Respected Family Solicitor (entering L.): Nay, generous youth, you will repay them nothing. Under the Infants' Relief Act of 1874, you are only liable for necessaries. But to business: my esteemed client, your noble uncle is over head and ears in debt. Listen. There are now eleven heavy mortgages upon the property which should be yours; but they little know that (whispers him).

(Enter PRIOR INCUMBRANCER, disguised.)

Ha! an intruder! (To prior incumbrancer): Fellow, what would you?

P. I.: I am here to assert my rights. You are, I believe, the Family Solicitor?

O. and R. F. S.: I am. Take a chair.

P. I.: I will. (Takes several.) They are all included in this bill of sale (waves it in the air) in the form prescribed by the Act of 1882!

O. and R. F. S. (to Lost Heir): Nay, then, all is lost except the Realty, and that——

P. I.: Is mine!

O. and R. F. S.: Yours! You rave! Wouldst rob an innocent child of his inheritance under 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 106?

P.I.: Nay, then, if you must know, I am (throwing off disguise) the First Mortgagee!

CURTAIN.

ACT III.

(ENTER HAUGHTY AND INSOLVENT EARL.)

H. I. E.: By my halidome! I am glad the mummery is over. The assets were plagny few; but, after all I have passed a very decent examination. Ha! Emmeline my lovely daughter!

Lovely Daughter (meeting him): Then my darling papa is——

H. I. E. (they embrace): Whitewashed at last, my child. See, here is the certificate; and a precious trouble I had to get it. I have paid 9d. in the pound: no De Brantinghame ever paid more. And now to dinner.

Exeunt.

ACT IV.

Scene changes to the CHANCERY DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

General conflict of Incumbrancers and Denouement of the plot, Old and Respected Family Solicitor proves an Equitable Mortgage by Deposit of Title-deeds anterior to the First Mortgagee, whose Bill of Sale upon the Baron's Furniture is subsequently discovered to be unregistered and consequently void. The Lost Heir evades the obligations in which he has been involved by a designing villain (the Third Mortgagee) on the ground of Infancy. The Ancestral Entailed Property is finally disposed of under the Settled Estates Act. Emmeline (taking the fortune of her mother, who dies intestate), with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, marries the Lost Heir, and thus all ends Legally and Happily.

N.B.—We print the word "puisne" as it is generally pronounced by solicitors.

SALE OF FAMOUS RACE-HORSES.

IT is announced that Mr. John A. Morris, of Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, State of New York has purchased Ormonde from the Duke of Westminster for £17,000. It will be remembered that about twelve and a half years ago the Duke gave £14,000 for Doncaster, the grandsire of Ormonde, the sire having been Bend Or. He bought Doncaster from Mr. Robert Peck, who had previously paid Mr. James Merry £10,000 for it. This sum of £17,000 said to have been offered for Ormonde is probably the highest sum ever given for a horse. Other horses who have fetched great sums are Petrarch and Kangaroo. There is little doubt, however, that if the late Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt had been willing to put up Maud S. at auction without imposing any restrictions, she would have been knocked down at the price which more than one purchaser was said to have been prepared to bid for her—to wit, 100,000 dols, or about 20,000 guineas. It is stated, too, that a Californian yearling—King Thomas—has been privately bought in New York for more than 8,000 guineas. Then quite recently 2,400 guineas has been paid by Sir Tatton Sykes for the French brood mare, Plaisanterie. Compare these figures with that given more than sixty years since by Mr. John Dilly for Priam, a yearling bred by Mr. John Shelly. Mr. Dilly paid 1,050 guineas for the horse, which was privately purchased a few weeks later by William and Sam Chifney for 1,200 guineas. Priam, it must be remembered, was pronounced by Mr. John Kent, the trainer to Lord George Bentinck and the late Duke of Richmond, to have been the most perfect animal that he ever saw.

Chantilly, generally so quiet except at the time of the races, was all-astir on December 7, as the annual sale of throughbred horses in the paddock on the racecourse included that well-known animal Plaisanterie, who achieved such a great feat in 1885, by winning the two autumn handicaps at Newmarket, beating in one of them Bendigo, St. Gatien, and other English cracks. Plaisanterie has never been able to run since; and it was known, therefore, that she would only be suitable for stud purposes; but the desire to buy her was none the less very keen, and the attendance was consequently very large; among those present being an agent of the Argentine Republic, who has offered M. Pierre Donon £24,000 for Stuart, the winner of the French Derby and Grand Prix de Paris. M. Donon, however, has refused this, the highest price ever offered for a race-horse. On or two English breeders were also present, while the French sporting world was represented by M. Aumont, Count Berteux, M. Delamarre, M. Pierre Donon, Baron de Rothschild, and many other owners of large studs. There was great excitement when Plaisanterie was led into the ring, and, as it was known that the sale would be a genuine one, the bids came thick and fast. M. Aumont, the owner of the Victot stud, bid 25,000fr, but he was soon distanced by Mr. Carter, her trainer and part owner. He was very loth to part with her, bidding up to 55,000fr.; but a further bid of 60,000fr., silenced all opposition, and she was secured at that figure for Sir Tatton Sykes, of Stedmere. As the purchaser had to pay ten per cent. commission, this represents a sum of £2,640. She will be sent at once to the Stedmere stud in Yorkshire, and Sir Tatton has unquestionably secured the best mare ever bred in France, though the price is a high one. There was nothing of much interest in connection with the other sales.

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

THE following remarkable case has been before the magistrate's court at Clerkenwell:—

On the 9th ult. Henry Tuck Sherman, of The Cedars, Sunbury-on-Thames, was summoned before Mr. Bros, on the sworn information of Walter Adam Burn, Margaret Burn, and Henry Jarrett, charging him with having, on the 3rd of October, at the St Pancras Vestry Hall, knowingly made a false declaration, under the Statute William IV., cap. 85, for the purpose of securing a marriage between himself and Helena Florence Gray, a girl under the age of 21 years, the declaration being false in a material particular, viz., that there was no person having authority to give the consent to such marriage required by law. A second summons charged him with making under the same statute a further false declaration, viz., that the dwelling-place, or usual place of abode, of Helena Gray was The Cedars, Sunbury-on-Thames, and had been for a period of three months. Mr. Keith Frith appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Forrest Fulton, M.P., and Mr. Austin Metcalfe for the defence. Mr. Frith, in opening the case, said the circumstances were of an extraordinary, almost of a romantic nature. The parents of the defendants, and Mr. and Mrs. Burns the stepfather and the mother of Miss Gray—now Mrs. Sherman—had made one another's acquaintance at Sunbury; and no doubt there had been a considerable amount of intimacy between the two families, but after sometime, in consequence of Mrs. Burn thinking that a degree of intimacy was springing up between the young people—her daughter was only 17—which might lead to a premature marriage, Miss Gray was sent to Bognor to live with Mr. Burn's mother. On the 2nd October, Miss Gray made a statement in consequence of which she was allowed to come up to London, ostensibly to see a dentist, and on the 3rd October she was married to the defendant by the superintendent registrar of St. Pancras, in the presence of Mrs. Herbert, Mr. Jarett, and Mrs. Hay, the two women being servants of Mrs. Burn. He would not go into the details, because they would be gone into in another case. The only question now was, how the girl being a minor, that marriage had taken place. The defendant, who knew perfectly well that Mrs. Burn would object to the marriage, was prepared to go any length in the way of deception. The defendant was not prepared to say that the young lady was of full age, and he had therefore resorted to another device, and given a false residence as that of Miss Gray, and stated that she had resided there for a period of three months. The residence he had given was that of his father—a house to which the young lady had only made casual visits. It was, he should contend, a wilfully false declaration on a material point which enabled the marriage to take place. No apology of any sort or shape had been offered to Mrs. Burn, who had been deprived of her child, and these proceedings had consequently been taken with great reluctance. Alexander James Davis, superintendent registrar of St. Pancras, produced the notice of marriage, which had been signed by the defendant in his presence. Witness filled up the place of residence of Helena Florence Gray as The Cedars, Sunbury-on-Thames, and the time of residence there as three months, from the defendant's dictation. Cross-examined by Mr. Fulton, he said "Sunbury-on-Thames" would have been accepted as sufficient address, without the words "The Cedars." Mr. Fulton asked if there was not on the back of the notice a statement to the effect that the consent of the mother was not required if the mother was married. The witness said yes. The defendant had told him that Helena Gray's father was dead, and that her mother had married again. Mr. Keith, in re-examination, called the witness's attention to the "Guardianship of Infants Act of 1886," 49 and 50 Vic. cap. 57, Sec. 3. The witness said his attention had previously been called to that section, but nevertheless the forms of notice still contained on the back of the statement which had been read. He got the forms from Somerset House. Mr. Firth said in the face of that incorrect statement which appeared on the back of the notices, he could not contend that the defendant had knowingly and wilfully made a false declaration in regard to there being no person whose consent was required to the marriage, and he therefore withdrew that part of the case. Margaret Burn, wife of Walter Adam Burn, barrister, said Helena Florence Sherman was her daughter by her first husband. Her daughter had attended the West Central Collegiate School up to July 1887, and then went to live at 2, Sunnyside-villas, Sunbury, where she remained up to September 14th when she went to Bognor. Miss Gray went to visit at The Cedars the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, sometimes for a week or a fortnight. Witness did not know that her daughter was going to be married to the defendant and her consent to the marriage had never been directly or indirectly asked. Since the marriage she had made every attempt to see her child but without success. Her only object in bringing this charge was to obtain an apology from Mr. and Mrs. Sherman and to see her child. The witness here became greatly affected. Cross-examined by Mr. Fulton, she said she and her husband had had a cottage at Sunbury for about a year, and she had known the defendant's father for about three years and the defendant for about two years. Her daughter several times visited. The Cedars, but never stayed longer than a fortnight. The two families had stayed together last summer at Eastbourne, but Mr. Sherman, the defendant's father, had never spoken to her, either there or anywhere else about the projected marriage of her daughter and the defendant. She looked on her daughter as a child. In answer to Mr. Bros, the witness said her residence had always been her daughter's residence. "The Cedars Sunbury," had never been her daughter's residence. If she had had an opportunity to object to the marriage she would certainly have objected. Walter Adam Burn said on the 16th September he had gone to "The Cedars" where Miss Gray was on a visit, and had taken her away, telling the defendant he was taking her away because his wife was desirous of removing her from the influence of the defendant and his family. Witness took Miss Gray to Bognor, and placed her in charge of Mr. Burn, sen., and he had never seen her since. He had made the most earnest appeal that the mother should be allowed to see her child, and it was not until every effort in this direction had been made that these proceedings were taken. Cross-examined by Mr. Fulton he said he knew his step-daughter had complained to the Shermans of unkind treatment on the part of her mother; but she had never made such a complaint to anyone else, and, so far as witness knew, the complaint was utterly unfounded. Mr. Jarrett having given evidence as a witness of the marriage, the case was adjourned for a month, bail being allowed in the sum of £20. The defendant's father was accepted as bail.

MONSIGNOR PERSICO'S REPORT ON IRELAND

MGR. PERSICO has almost completed his report to the Pope with respect to his mission to Ireland. The following information as to the general substance of that report has (says Reuter's correspondent at Rome) been received from a high ecclesiastic who, unlike Mgr. Persico himself is not bound to secrecy on the subject. Mgr. Persico received no extraneous aid, but was commissioned to pass through all parts of Ireland reiterating at every opportunity that the cause of Ireland was a just one, but that the means used to further it were bad. At several places the Papal Envoy was ill received, as the people believed that he was proceeding in accord with the Government, and in order to obtain a hearing he had to repeat that the Pope was acting on his own motion, that he was subjected to no foreign influence, and that his object was to promote the interest of Ireland. The report of Monsignor Persico directs attention to the anomaly consisting in the fact that all the governing authorities in Ireland, from the Viceroy downwards, are Protestants and not well-disposed to the Catholics. On the other hand, he says that the agrarian struggle gives rise to the perpetration of enormities in total violation of the moral law. He himself was able to improve the condition of affairs, but much work remains to be done. The Irish people refuse absolutely to admit that the Plan of Campaign is to be regarded as criminal, but consider it as a legitimate retaliation upon the land-owners, who, they say, must pay for the misdeeds of their class in the past. The land-courts succeed sometimes in calming irritation and obtaining concessions from the landlords, but in general they inspire little confidence. The Pope may still do much, Mgr. Persico believes, provided that the Irish people no longer suppose him to be acting in agreement with the English Government. The people must be made to comprehend the moral importance of their acts and taught to accustom themselves to the separation of the political from the moral question. Catholics must not serve as an instrument of those who under the pretext of nationality lead them on to acts which are contrary to morality. Mgr. Persico expresses the most absolute disapproval of boycotting, and at the same time signifies his opinion that if peace and tranquillity are to be restored to Ireland, her political aspirations must be satisfied.

BOYCOTTING SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

THE medical students attending the classes in Edinburgh University, resenting what they consider the boycotting of Sir Morell Mackenzie on the occasion of his visit to the city to lecture under the auspices of the Philosophical Institution and the Students' Union, have made the class-rooms the scenes of hostile demonstrations against the Professors. A contemporary says:—

Several cases, mostly of an amusing character, are reported to have occurred, though Professor Grainger Stewart appears to have lost his temper, while Professor Cheine threatened to stop his clinical demonstration if the hissing did not cease. On Monday (Dec. 10th) a repetition of the disturbances commenced in the materia medica class, taught by the Dean of the Faculty, and the result seems likely to be of a rather more serious nature. When Professor Fraser entered the class-room he was astonished at finding himself received with a great demonstration. As it subsided, however, he observed that the applause was evidently a counter-demonstration to drown the hisses which were proceeding from the back benches. Paying no attention he went on to indicate the work for the class examination for the next day, but when he had finished, the noise still continuing, he was understood to say that the conduct of the students was unprecedented in the history of the University, that in consequence he should dismiss his class, and, further, that if it occurred again some further action would require to be taken in the matter by the University authorities. On Tuesday 11th in several of the classes there was more or less hostile demonstration, and cheers were given for Sir Morell Mackenzie. In the chemistry class there was a good deal of noise when Professor Crum Brown entered the room, and though he turned the laugh in his favour by remarking that the class was one not for criticism, but for sulphuric acid, the interruption continued during the lecture, and at the close there were cheers for Sir Morell Mackenzie, and counter-cheers for the Professor.

Professor Crum Brown would seem to have anticipated the action of the students, but he took no strong measures. In the class of physiology the proceedings took a somewhat ridiculous turn. Professor Rutherford, on being received in a noisy fashion, kissed his hand to the benches, and joined in the laughter which ensued, holding his hands to his sides. The lecture, however, was allowed afterwards to proceed with more decorum, but the incident formed the subject of general comment in the quadrangle during the day. After what had taken place at the forenoon classes, there was a pretty general expectation that there would be further demonstration at Professor Sir Wm. Turner's Anatomy class, which met at one, and these anticipations were fully verified. As soon as Sir William Turner appeared in the class-room, he was received with an outburst of hissing, which lasted fully a minute. The Professor attempted to go on with his lecture, but the interruption was so persistent that at the end of five minutes he had to stop and endeavour to restore order. This had little effect, but he continued his lecture for about a quarter of an hour, when the class again became so noisy that he had again to appeal for quiet. "I have always thought," he said "that free speech was the right of every Englishman. Am I to have that right denied me, especially when that speech is made in the discharge of a duty?" This appeal carried the class along for ten minutes, and then the Professor had again to interrupt his lecture. It was quite obvious, he said, that he could not go on. He would not be insulted, and such conduct was a direct insult. It was an insult, not by the class, but by several members of it. A threat to dismiss the class had more effect in putting down the disturbance, but, before closing the lecture, Sir William Turner characterised the scene as most disgraceful, and hoped it would not occur again.

When the class was finally dismissed, cheers were given for Sir Morell Mackenzie, and counter-cheers for the Professor. These incidents did not tend to allay excitement, and the students were looking forward for another row in the class of materia medica, which Professor Fraser had dismissed on account of its unruly conduct on the previous day. The class, however, did not meet, as the class examination was taking place.

In Professor Rutherford's class of physiology the behaviour of the students was more unseemly. A large number of youths found their way into the lecture-room, who were probably not members of the class, and the room was crowded. The students who occupied the back benches kept up a continued noise, whistling, kissing their hands, and tramping with their feet, and making it generally disagreeable for those who wished to hear the lecture. Once or twice Professor Rutherford called for order, and he had the support of the large majority of the class, but for the most part he ignored the interruptions. At the close of the lecture these were pretty marked, and scraps of popular airs were freely whistled on the back benches. In the afternoon classes, however, the lectures were allowed to proceed with the utmost decorum. In the anatomy class there was not a trace of the unruly conduct of the previous day, and Professor Fraser, who had been compelled to dismiss the materia medica class on Monday, was also able to deliver his lecture in quiet, although on entering the room he was received with slight hissing.

Sir Morell Mackenzie through an official of the Edinburgh Students' Representative Council, addressed the following open letter to the students.

Gentlemen,—I much regret to hear that my recent address to you has incidentally led to some ill-feeling between yourselves and the Professors of the Medical Faculty.

Whilst I naturally took special interest in those students who were preparing to enter my own profession, I may still, perhaps, venture to remind you that my address was delivered to the entire body of students of the University. Under these circumstances I do not think that the medical Professors were necessarily called upon to be present at my address. I have no reason to think that among your Professors there are many gentlemen of the Gradgrind type, who believe only in "solid facts," and despise culture; but on the contrary, I consider that as a body the Professors must be so highly informed that they would be likely to derive little benefit from listening to such a poor exponent as myself. Had I been addressing you on a medical subject, the non-attendance of your Professors would have been undoubtedly a personal slight to me; but as I was merely speaking on a subject of general interest, the absence of the Medical Faculty had, in my opinion, no special significance. As a matter of fact owing to your kind and enthusiastic welcome, and the presence of so many eminent men on the platform I should not have even noticed the non-attendance of your Professors if my attention had not been particularly called to it.

In my recent address I ventured to "persuade" you that culture tends to make men more "tolerant," and, to apply the noble words of Milton, which I then quoted to you, I venture to hope that as you have already shown yourselves "skilful in war," you will now prove yourselves "magnanimous in peace."

I have only to add that the so-called "boycotting" of your Professors was by no means unanimous. Your distinguished Professor of Obstetrics not only invited me to stay with him during my visit to Edinburgh, but also most kindly extended his hospitality to several members of my family. Professor Simpson was unavoidably prevented from being present at my address, and two other distinguished members of the Faculty also informed me that having promised to read papers at the Medico-Chirurgical Society on the same evening, they were unable to attend.

In conclusion, let me again thank you for your great kindness in inviting me to address you, and for the very generous reception which you accorded me. I shall always have the most pleasant recollection of the students of Edinburgh."

ACCORDING to the Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, there is no doubt about a second Brief having been sent to the Irish Bishops. It begins, so we are assured, by stating that the Vatican has learnt with regret that in several parishes in Ireland the original Brief has not been promulgated, and that, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Pope, several priests have continued to take part in meetings having a revolutionary character. In consequence of this, the Vatican again instructs the Irish Bishops to order the cessation of these abuses, and to prohibit the clergy from in any way participating in the Nationalist agitation, at the same time declaring that the Pope will never yield on the question of principle. On the question of Home Rule the Pope is said to be perfectly neutral. That is a subject he leaves in the hands of the English Government.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DENTAL NOTICE.

MR. A. STEPHENS, DENTAL SURGEON, has returned to Bombay, and may be consulted at the Victoria Hotel.
FEES STRICTLY MODERATE AS IN 1884.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
Sale of Valuable Landed Property in Medows Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1889, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the late Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, the following valuable property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 615 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 98 and 102, new Nos. 4935 and 4940, old Survey Nos. 1351 and 1352, and new Survey No. 9330, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the property of Ardeshir Wadia, on the west by the said Medows Street, on the north partly by the property of the late Juggonnath Sunkersett, and partly by the property of the Catholic Church, and on the south by the Armenian Church, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street Nos. 51, 53, and ward No. 1103, and were formerly in the occupation of J. S. Elmore and Co., and others, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Solicitor, Purshotum Bundoojee and Co., and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, the Solicitors for the executors at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January, 3, 1889

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mahomed Ally Adamjee—
M A 1-5 5 cases hardware, ex s.s. Yesso.
On account and risk of Rai Shricrisna Chand—
5544-17—3 cases sundries, ex s.s. Thames.
On account and risk of Mahomedally Adomjee—
5531—1-3 3 cases hardware, ex s.s. Persia.
5582—1-2 2 do.
On account and risk of Essabhoy Hassonbhoy—
6 cases diamond cut beads.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 second-hand strong mail-phaeton, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 palanquin office shigram.
1 strong pay arab horse, 14-2, 8 years old, quite to ride and drive.
1 strong bay Arab pony, quite to ride.
1 handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse 14-3, 8 years old quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP'S CHRONOMETERS.
Under instructions from the Director of the Government Observatory Colaba, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
5 ship's chronometers.
The above is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th January next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and elaborately carved household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by Wimbridge, John Roberts and others, also solid mahogany furniture, specially made to order, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a magnificent solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., in splendid order, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, a large size fish aquarium with gold fish, a superb large size English pier glass, with a gilt pier table, fancy marble figures, very rare table ornaments, very rich Persian and velvet carpets, very handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps by R. Ditmar, handsome 1, 2, 6 and 12 lights argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, a first-rate McCabe clock, one very handsome English-built, light, comfortable landau on C-spring by Morgan and Co., nearly new, a handsome strongbuilt circular-fronted brougham in very good order, set of English-made single and double harness, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. A. WADIA, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Belasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th January next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account of the concerned—
The bungalow known as "Lockay Hall," situated at Belasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, containing by admeasurement 16,000 square yards or thereabouts, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Abdul Rehman Mince & Co.
For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
1 handsome strong new English built Victoria by Kesterton, suitable for single or pair.
1 handsome strong new English built Landau by Kesterton, suitable for a single horse.
4 handsome strong English built second-hand four-seated barouche on C spring by Kesterton.
1 handsome strong English-built second-hand landau on C-spring by Kesterton.
1 handsome strong English-built second-hand open carriage on elliptic spring by Kesterton.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, January 3, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 2.

OWING to the New Year holidays, the latest financial quotations which we have received from London through Reuter are under last Saturday's date, and are the same in every item as those of the previous evening; but private telegrams call Silver 1-16d. per oz. lower, at 42 9-16. Five lakhs of Bills on Bombay were placed by the Indian Council at 1s. 4 3/32d., which is 1-32d. advance on the rate of the extra allotment on Friday and 1-16d. higher than Government obtained at the regular sales last Wednesday. There was no change in the General Produce Markets on the eve of the holidays. The week's import of Linseed was 6,000 quarters against 8,000 imported during the previous week.

Our last report brought advices regarding Cotton up to Saturday afternoon, and the Liverpool Market has remained closed until to-day; but we have telegraphic advices from New York under Monday's date reporting the spot price of Cotton unchanged, at 9¾ cents, and Futures, now quoted for April, at 9·78 cents, the last rate for March having been 9·60 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were very heavy at 61,000 bales, compared with both the preceding years, as shown below:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts ...	61,000	33,000	33,000
Two days' do ...	95,000	58,000	58,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	3,703,000	4,026,000	3,803,000

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 6,30,256
„ „ Branches.....	Inc.	„ 51,397
Other Deposits.....	„	„ 19,40,563
Government Securities	Dec	„ 1,56,968
Loans	Inc.	„ 2,95,178
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„ 4,09,280
Cash with other Banks.....	Inc.	„ 1,01,990
Cash and Currency Notes	I.	„ „ 1,201,142

The increase of 12 lakhs in the Bank's Cash Balance at the close of last week is considerably less than was expected in some quarters looking to the heavy withdrawals which had been made before the holidays; and it will be seen from the above figures that trade requirements had really fallen off to the extent of 20½ lakhs, the difference between this amount and the actual increase in the Cash Balance being represented by withdrawals on Government account. Money is in good demand, and the Presidency Bank is paying six per cent. for deposits.

There has been no return of the demand for contracts in stapled Oomras and Broach from exporters, which was felt at the close of last week; but a moderate business was done, principally by local spinners, on Monday in ready Oomra varieties, say, Khangaum, at Rs. 213; Julgaum, at Rs. 208; Pachora, at Rs. 199; Dhulia, at Rs. 195; and Akola, at Rs. 205, per candy, the tone of the market remaining dull. Yesterday was a blank, and to-day there has been little doing beyond about 1,000 bales of ready Julgaum sold at Rs. 203 10½; and a few hundred bales on the aggregate of Dhulia, at Rs. 195, and Pachora, at Rs. 198. A few hundred bales of ready new Broach of Fine quality are reported to have been placed during the holidays at Rs. 240-42 per candy.

The weather and crop reports to the Chamber of Commerce received at the beginning of the week were generally of the same tenor as those which preceded them. Picking had begun at Veerumgaum and Dhollera and was progressing at Bhownugger, and the weather was generally seasonable all over the coton area. It is stated that in the exceptional case of the Hubli district of the Dharwar circle the damage from blighting winds was confined to the exotic plants. It is further stated that cotton is being largely diverted from the Oomrawattee district to Akola, Akote, and Damangaum for higher prices.

WHEAT has not been enquired for to any extent during the holidays, and to-day the tone of the market has been very quiet, only a small business having transpired, while quotations are just the same all round as they were at the close of last week.

SEEDS.—Some enquiry, leading to a moderate business, has been apparent in this market, and the feeling was steady at closing; but prices are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,712 bales.
Wheat	16,377 cwt.
Linseed	860 „
Rapeseed	3,522 „
Gingelly	2,735 „
Groundnuts	1,242 „

FREIGHTS are weak. Open orders for this month's shipment are worth about 22s. 6d., at which rate they are offered, but takers are scarce. Business has been done in Cotton to Liverpool, prompt shipment, at 25s. per ton; and for Antwerp, this month's shipment, at the same rate. Room to Trieste and Venice has been let, for immediate shipment, at Rs. 22½; and for this month at Rs. 18½ per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at Saturday's closing rates, and business has been very quiet both in Bank Paper and Private Bills, with quotations 1-32d. lower after this mail. Merchants' Bills have been sold at 1s. 4¾d. for 3 months' sight Credits from the mail to the 15th March and at 1s. 4 19-32d. thereafter. Bank Telegraphic was available in the morning at 1s. 4 13-32d. to April, but found no takers to speak of. At closing, rates were somewhat irregular, but we may quote:—

Bank Bills on demand.....	.....1s. 4 7-16d. per	Rupee	
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer...1s. 4 13-32d.	„	
Do.	3 months' sight .....1s. 4 17-32d.	„	
Credits	3 „ .....1s. 4 21-32d.	„	
Francs	3 „ .....1·76d.	„	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly quiet to-day with little doing either for Money or for Account, and the rate for Four per cents. has been 97 9-16 all round from the opening to the close; 103 nominal has been quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES.—This market reopened to-day with a moderate enquiry for Mill Scrip, and in several cases an advance on previous rates has been established; but in a few others prices have moved in favour of buyers. Ripon Mill shares have advanced Rs. 20, say to Rs. 1,110; Connaught, Rs. 10, to Rs. 700; Luckmidas Khimji and Alliance, Rs. 5, to Rs. 975 and Rs. 625, respectively; Manockji Petit, and Oriental, Rs. 2½ each, to Rs. 1,220 for the former and Rs. 457½ for the latter. City of Bombay are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,015; Sholapore and Western India, Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 1,310 and Rs. 590, respectively. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 625.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	926
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	960
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B.		100			
Co oration	80,000		all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	87,500	250		5 pct.	133

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£10	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	...	..	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,360
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,000

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12-6
Carolas	„ 230
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 285
Bar Silver, 17½ bottemess	„ 106-7
Gold Leaf	„ 23-3
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 22-8
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-6-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-5
Pekin	„ 22-10

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AMERICA.

DEATH.

MOSCROP—October 24, at Buenos Ayres, South America, James Williamson Moscrop, formerly of Madras, youngest son of the late Henry Moscrop, Surgeon H. E. I. C., Bengal Army, aged 41.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HARRINGTON—December 31, the wife of Herbert E. Harrington, of a son. (English papers please copy.)
HIGHT—December 30, at Dharwar, the wife of G. A. Hight, Forest Department, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1889.

IN the introduction to his recent work on India and the Afghan frontier, Professor Darmesteter observes: "How the educational influence of England has proved superficial and has failed to touch the moral fibre is evidenced by the movement, all political and no way social, that it has produced. There is a host of politicians, but not a single reformer." The learned and genial Frenchman then goes on to point out that while New India is clamouring for a programme of political and sectional privileges, social reforms, which include the abolition of the two "monstrous customs" of child-marriage and perpetual widowhood, awaken no interest. It must sorrowfully be admitted that there is much provocation for this severe criticism. But it would be possible to go too far in the direction in which Professor Darmesteter's generous impulses led him, and we venture to think that if he had had before him, when he wrote his preface, the record of a meeting that was held at Allahabad a few days ago, he would have spoken a little less gloomily of the prospects of social amelioration in India. The meeting was a kind of appendage to the National Congress, and those who attended it may fairly point to it as an answer to the accusation that the Congress is indifferent to social questions. The Congress, it is true, has severely left these matters alone, and it is difficult to see how it could have done otherwise. To a certain portion of the delegates the chief questions comprehended under the term social reform would have had no meaning; to others they would have presented themselves in completely contradictory aspects. So long, then, as the Hindu delegates to the Congress can be induced to resolve themselves into a supplementary assembly for the consideration of these questions, it will be unreasonable and unfair to charge the Congress with turning a deaf ear to the cry of the perpetual widow and the ill-treated child-wife. It is as well, nevertheless, that the strong denunciations of prevailing indifference upon this matter which have been uttered by a foreign writer abounding in sympathy and conspicuously free from prejudice, should be kept in view. Nothing that the recent discussion of these matters has revealed has been more noticeable than the willingness of educated Hindus to pay fair and respectful regard to counsels of enlightenment that have come to them from outside. If Professor Darmesteter's regrets have still any application to the situation, the lesson they carry with them is that those who take part in minor Conferences like that of last Sunday must realise that their mission is at least as serious as that of the delegates to the greater assembly of which this meeting was an offshoot. If Indian society could be brought to a frame of mind in which it might recognise that "the condition of the people question" was the one question that pleaded urgently and solemnly for solution, we should no longer have to consider such a gathering as that of last Sunday as a merely incidental appendage to a greater function; it would need to be regarded rather as the more serious and solemn of the two. Perhaps the time may come when the condition of Indian children and the circumstances of the Hindu family will be subjects as powerfully stimulating to debate as the claims of a few hundreds of our educated youth to official appointments, or the hardship of refusing the right to bear arms to everyone who chooses to claim it. The reports are not very explicit as to the size and temper of the meeting in question. But we do not hear of anything like as much interest having been shown in it as in some of the sittings of the Congress itself. Yet it is fair to recognise that it is only the second meeting of the kind that has been held, and there is room for hoping that in future years its influence and its hold over popular interest may increase. The programme seems to have been modest, and to have given offence to none of those who took part in the proceedings. The recommendations of the Conference bore upon the reduction of marriage expenses, the raising of the marriageable age, the remarriage of young widows, and the removal of social disabilities connected with sea voyages. It cannot be objected that discussion of any of these topics is premature. An intelligent opinion is growing up in the Hindu community in favour of reform on each and all of these points. To take the last mentioned proposal first, our own columns have lately borne witness to a very perceptible growth of opinion in one of the most intellectually active of the Brahmin castes in favour of liberty being granted to its members to come and go at will across the "dark water." The terms of the discussion have, we believe, done much to ensure the ultimate, if not the early, victory of those who have ranged themselves on the side of enlightenment and good sense. The defenders of old prejudices have hopelessly weakened their case by implicitly admitting that whatever they are contending for it is not for a principle. Men who are fighting for a principle are not open, as the Surat Nagar Brahmins are, to accommodation on payment of money down, and we should expect that an opposition which had been reduced to the low level of annas and pies would ultimately be abandoned altogether. The incident is symptomatic of much else that is going on in native society just now. And it so happens that some of these controversies are being carried on in communities whose light is by no means hidden under a bushel. Let the Nagar Brahmins abandon their old prejudices against the crossing of the *kala pani*, and the castes inferior to them, amongst whom Brahmin example is powerful, will move forward, if only to be in the fashion. In Rajputana again the impulse in favour of a curtailment of marriage expenditure must come from the Rajputs themselves, and the Hindu world can never be indifferent to the fashion that is set by the children of Rama. Mr. Govind Ranade might well say in the Conference on Sunday "that seeing that the most orthodox and conservative class in India had adopted a line of action in regard to social reform, there was no reason why the Hindus should not do the same." This view of the question is not that of an outsider, either European or Parsee. It is the prompting of a Hindu who may be presumed to be jealous of the honour of his community, and anxious to conserve all in its social customs that is worth conserving. As to ways and means, the Allahabad Conference has wisely refrained from laying down a hard and fast rule. The movement, if genuine, must be spontaneous, and local influences in the direction of reform must largely be left to follow their natural course. For some time past associations have been at work in some of the towns of Western India on the basis of a compact between the members to refrain, on pain of pecuniary fine, from extravagance in connection with marriages and births, and, we believe, from countenancing infant marriages in their families. The *modus operandi* is unusual, and may seem clumsy, especially if it be remembered that these societies are registered under the Act, and that the penalties upon backsliding are made recoverable by civil process. But this is the method which has been advisedly chosen by people who are well acquainted with the means most likely to enforce social obligation in Hindu communities. And if they attain the end proposed, it is not for outsiders to criticise the methods resorted to. One fact which is still conspicuous in the movement for social amelioration amongst the Hindus is that those who take part in it continue to appeal, in justification of their attitude, to the prescriptions of Hindu antiquity. The appeal to the Law and the Prophets is made by the reformers with a confidence which is certainly not excelled by those who call themselves orthodox. When Mr. Telang declared from his reading of the old Hindu scriptures that they contained no law against the crossing of the sea, he gave testimony that should have been re-assuring to all nervous upholders of existing custom upon that and cognate points. Teachings such as this, wise, moderate, and reassuring, must tell in time upon the castes amidst whom the light of modern intelligence penetrates. For it shows that, however strong may be the impulse that has come from without, the highest sanctions of reform are to be found within the heart of Hinduism itself.

THE list of honours published yesterday does not err on the side of length, and it includes some names which every one will be glad to see there, and especially one or two which might well have received their well-earned distinctions before the year 1889. The Finance Minister will henceforth be designated Sir David Barbour, he sharing with the Nawab of Amb the honour of Knighthood under the Star of India. The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, aforetime Advocate-General in Bombay, in which capacity he conducted with great ability and success the great Baroda State trial, in which he held his own against Sarjeant Ballantine, and now legal member of the Viceroy's Council in succession to Mr. Ilbert, receives the C.S.I. So does Mr. Burgess, in recompense of his services as one of the Commissioners who are establishing order and legality in Upper Burma. These honours exhaust the chief section of the list devoted to the Star of India, three out of the four recipients being officials and the solitary non-official a Nawab. The decoration of the order of the Indian Empire has been more freely dispensed. The Foreign Secretary, now Sir Henry Durand, the Maharajah of Hutwa, the Hon'ble Mr. MacPherson, whose services at the India Office receive recognition, the Hon'ble Mr. Markby and the Hon'ble Mr. Cunningham, late Judges of the Calcutta High Court, have become Knights of the Empire, which is, oddly enough, esteemed to be something less than the Star of India. Sir Henry Durand's arduous, and anxious labours as Foreign Minister of India have fully entitled him to this distinction, and all who have read and enjoyed the "Cœurleans" and the "Chronicles of Dustypore" will rejoice that the author has obtained decoration as a *ci-devant* judge, which in other countries would have been deemed a fitting acknowledgment due to his literary gifts. In addition to the five knights added to the roll of this order, fifteen gentlemen have been raised to the dignity of Companions. Of the latter, Captain Hext, R.N., Director of Marine, and Mr. F. W. Stevens, C. E., architect of the Victoria Terminus, will arrest the attention of the citizens of Bombay. Captain Hext had received the thanks of Government officially recorded in the *Gazette* for the energy and ability with which he embarked military contingents for war service in Burma and in Africa. He was also taken into confidence as an adviser in the preparation of plans for the defence of the harbour of Bombay, and his practical knowledge and local experience were in requisition in respect to the proposed provision in Bombay of dock accommodation for war vessels stationed in Eastern waters. The C. I. E. as a recognition of services rendered to Government in Bombay as an administrator and at Simla as an adviser and expert. It is perhaps not too much to say that Captain Hext's services to Government have not been the less acceptable in these days of financial pressure that his administration of the dockyard has been conspicuously economical, full value being obtained for every rupee of Government money expended. Mr. F. W. Stevens is to be congratulated upon having at length obtained an official approval of the good work which has enriched Bombay with an architectural triumph not to be equalled by any other modern building in India, or, we make bold to say, in Asia. Mr. Stevens is now on his way to this city with the plans for the new Municipal buildings, which, it is predicted by good judges who have inspected them, will, when translated into stone, form a noble *jawab* to the spendid pile which has made Bori Bunder one of the finest architectural centres of this great and growing city. The selection of Colonel Hudson, the Commandant of the Behar Light Horse, for a place on this list may be taken by the sanguine as an indication that the day may yet come when the services rendered to the country in connection with the Volunteer movement by other officers will be deemed deserving of some mark of appreciation.

THE native distinctions are much more numerous than those apportioned to Europeans, of whom the officials have as a matter of course the lion's share apportioned to them. A far larger portion of the honours' list is assigned to Natives of India, of whom the non-officials are of course in the majority. Dastur Dr. Peshotanji Behramji Sanjana, M.A., Ph.D. (Tübingen), High Priest of the Parsees of Bombay and Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Zend and Pehlavi Madressa, a man of profound learning and an Oriental scholar enjoying European fame, is made Shums-ul-Ulama. Dr. Peshotanji is the author of a Pehlavi grammar, and has translated into English and Guzerati several works in that language. Five volumes of the translation of the Dinkard have been published, and the rest is in course of preparation. The University of Tübingen has conferred upon him the honorary title of Doctor in Philology as a tribute to his eminence as an Oriental scholar. In conferring upon him the title of Shums-ul-Ulama—the Sun of Learning—the Government of India has recognised the scholarly qualities already honoured by the German University. Wohed-ud-Din of Patna, a Mussulman, is, like the Dustoor, distinguished by the title of Shums-ul-Ulama. Other native distinctions conferred do not call for special notice. In reading over the list the hope is strengthened that we shall live to see the honours' list accompanied by a statement of reasons and motives for the honour conferred. There will be the less difficulty in gratifying legitimate curiosity in this matter seeing that in all cases the reasons for and against conferring distinctions are popularly supposed set down in black and white, and form the subject of more or less anxious deliberation. A supplementary list, giving the reasons for omissions, would add to the interest attaching to a *catalogue raisonnée* of the kind required to relieve the bald lists now published from the charge that they often leave too much to the imagination.

THE project which has been for some months past under consideration for extending the railway system in Kathiawar and bringing it into more direct connection with the Rajputana-Malwa and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India systems has lately, we hear, undergone some important modifications. It was until recently proposed to carry a line north-eastward from Wadhwan, the present terminus of the Bhownuggur-Gondal system, to Sidpur, a few miles south of Palanpur, on the Rajputana line. This would have opened up a large tract of Gaekwar territory to the railway, and the Baroda Government has from the first, certain questions of jurisdiction apart, been willing to contribute liberally to the cost. But this scheme, which was set forth at length in our columns a year ago, has been abandoned in favour of one which was in the main advocated by the Government of Bombay when the question was first under discussion. The proposal once more is to convert the Wadhwan and Viramgaum section of the Wadhwan-Sabarmati branch into metre gauge, and to construct a loop line from Viramgaum to Mehsana, the junction on the Rajputana Railway for the Gaekwar's small line to Vadnagar. The Bhownuggur State will find the money for the purchase of the converted Wadhwan-Viramgaum section, the price named being understood to be about 15 lakhs; the Gaekwar will bear the cost of the link from Viramgaum to Mehsana.

AT the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee the only matter of interest which came up for consideration was a suggestion emanating from Sir Henry Morland. Sir Henry mentioned the fact that Sir John Fowler, K.T.M.G., the eminent civil engineer, was in Bombay just now, and he suggested the advisability of consulting him with regard to the condition of the Malabar Hill and John Hay Grant Reservoir. Sir John Fowler was an eminent water-works engineer, and had been consulted by the Corporations of Sydney and Glasgow in a similar way. Sir Henry added that it would be better if Mr. Ollivant was first spoken to on the matter, and if he approved of the suggestion he would propose, at the next meeting of the Corporation, that all the papers in connection with both reservoirs should be laid before Sir John Fowler and consult with him regarding the condition of the reservoirs and the steps most desirable for the Corporation to take in the matter. The Committee approved of Sir Henry Morland's suggestion.

THE *Pioneer*, in reviewing the arguments adduced by the Bombay manufacturers at the recent meeting of the Millowners' Association, comes to the conclusion that "there is not the slightest foundation for the belief that the present state of the law presses hardly on the factory operatives in India. On the contrary, there is reason to suppose that, though his hours in England are nominally shorter, the wear and tear of labour, especially in the case of women, are much greater. The work in India is more divided, less intense, and more intermittent; the wages are, considering the average reward of labour in India, excellent; and the native finds in the factory a most important and highly prized auxiliary to the husbandry of his fathers. So long as the essential distinctions between the conditions of the labour market in England and India remain as they are at present, any attempt to make the legislation in the two countries uniform would be unjust from an administrative, and impolitic from an economic, point of view."

WITH reference to Lord Salisbury's recent declaration in favour of women's suffrage, the London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* recall that Lord Salisbury has been for years in favour of granting their political rights to women. He takes what has now become the political tradition of the Conservative leadership. Lord Beaconsfield was in favour of the enfranchisement of women householders. Sir Stafford Northcote spoke in this sense more than once when he was a member of the House of Commons.

IN a letter to the University of Giessen, thanking it for the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity lately conferred upon him, Prince Bismarck says:—"Mindful of the spirit in which the University of Giessen was founded by the Landgrave Ludwig of Hesse, it has always been the champion of theological tolerance, and it is my own advocacy of a tolerant and practical Christianity which I have to thank for the distinction that has now been

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Sir Hugh Low, British Resident at Perak, has been appointed Grand Cross of Saint Michael and Saint George.

Sir Drummond Wolff has been appointed Grand Cross of the Bath, and Colonel Euan Smith, British Agent at Zanzibar, Companion of the Bath.

A baronetcy has been conferred on Sir Frederick Bramwell.

FRENCH CONSUL FOR BUSHIRE.

PARIS, JAN. 2.

The French Government have appointed a Vice-Consul at Bushire in view of the opening of the River Karun to foreign navigation and trade.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

ROME, JAN. 1.

His Majesty King Humbert, in receiving the New Year's wishes from the Corps Diplomatique here to-day, said he believed that peace was assured for the year 1889.

VIENNA, JAN. 1.

M. Tisza, in receiving the Liberal members of the Diet, said that with the Triple Alliance in force no State was desirous of war, and he believed in the preservation of peace during 1889.

PARIS, JAN. 1.

President Carnot, in receiving the Foreign Ambassadors to-day, referred to the forthcoming French Exhibition as betokening peace.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 2.

Mr. Crawford's examination was continued to-day. He produced Messrs. Watson and Company's account in detail, explaining that the money was sent by him for his wife and children or solicitor. He continued: I do not know when I borrowed money. I kept no accounts, but I think I will be able to prove borrowings on the dates of the remittances. I got a broker to arrange about borrowing. Ramdass, a broker in Bombay, was told to arrange matters. I sent for him and told him I would go to his house to see men from whom I took loans. I borrowed Rs. 4,500 on the 5th August, 1887; Rs. 5,000 on the 13th January, 1888; Rs. 6,000 on the 28th January; Rs. 10,000 on the 28th March; Rs. 4,000 on the 26th March; Rs. 1,100 on the 10th May, 11th June and 9th March. I got Rs. 22,000 on the 4th July. Rs. 5,000 I borrowed to pay off former loans. I borrowed other sums from other people. Kazi Abbas used also to get money for me from Bombay and elsewhere. I never had a deposit with Messrs. Watson and Co. When I drew a cheque, I wrote about it to them.

Letters were here read proving this. Mr. Crawford continued: I have been very ill for a long time. After the enquiry commenced, I had a fit; when the Hanmantrao case was on, I had a stroke of paralysis. During this enquiry, I got several anonymous letters saying that Government was making enquiries; Sathe's name was mentioned, and I asked him about it. He denied it. When I left Poona, I wore a beard I had used at the Yorkshire Regiment Fancy Dress ball. I do not remember who bought the ticket at the station. I was terribly shocked at being suspended, and was not in a fit state to meet the shock. My brother came and stopped with me. Government have known of my indebtedness for over twenty years. I had a composition deed with my creditors which was sent to the Governor for approval. I did not take advantage of that deed, but continued paying my creditors in full.

Mr. Inverarity read a letter from Mr. Leslie Crawford to Mr. Lee-Warner about this. It was written in 1874.

Witness then said: I liked Hanmantrao very much, and first employed him at the end of 1886.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: He knew the examination of witnesses finished on the 20th August in the Hanmant case. Dabir had no personal grievance against witness, nor had Vinze. He had granted the Bhore Chief the request about cutting timber without referring to the Forest Department, or to any other documents but the Chief's petition.

The Court to-day was crowded, a number of Europeans and ladies being present.

THE MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 2.

The final entries for the Madras Races closed to-day. The large number of horses now entered, promises even a better meeting than was expected. They are as follows:—

THE VENKATAGIRI PLATE.

The Maharajah of Durbunga's, Fitzwilliam; Dr. Bull's, Corinthian; Mr. Bishop's, Huguenot (late Express); Mr. Garstin's, Kildrummie; Captain Fowle's, Rathkeale.

THE CONNEMARA PLATE.

Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's, Sweet; Mr. Ali Abdoola's, Sir Herbert; Mr. Ali Abdoola's, Jassin; Mr. Farmer's, Napier; Mr. Farmer's, Royalty; Captain Fowle's, Shahas.

THE PONY DERBY.

Lord Binning's, Ensign.

THE VIZIANAGRAM PLATE.

Lord William Beresford's, Eunice; Mr. Farmer's, Viceroy; Mr. Farmer's Plebeian.

THE WELTER PLATE.

The Maharajah of Durbunga's, Fitzwilliam; Dr. Bull's, Corinthian: Mr. Garstin's, Wardhouse.

THE MAIDAN PURSE.

Kildrummie and Huguenot.

THE CIVIL SERVICE PLATE.

Jassin; Sir Herbert; Mr. Farmer's, Napier; Veracity; and Royalty.

THE CHAMPION STAKES.

Lord William Beresford's, Shamshad; Lord Binning's, Ensign.

THE VIZIANAGRAM STAKES.

Lord William Beresford's, Eunice.

THE SREE GODAY STEEPLE CHASE.

Mr. Norton's, Eardley.

THE MERCHANT'S PLATE.

Mr. Farmer's, Viceroy and Veracity; Mr. Ali Abdula's, Cassack; Mr. Dignum's, Mosel.

THE BOBBILI PLATE.

Fitzwilliam and Kildrummie.

THE ADYAR PLATE.

Lord Binning's, Nina.

THE VENKATAGIRI HUNT PLATE.

Mr. Fowle's, Shahab.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 2.

The Shendus are said to be gathering in force on the Chittagong border for fresh raids. The 250 rifles of the 2nd Bengal Infantry are accordingly being pushed on with all possible speed to Semagiri.

INSPECTION OF THE G. I. P. VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP LANOULI, JAN. 2.

The annual inspection of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers took place to-day by Colonel Collingwood, who expressed great satisfaction at the soldier-like appearance of both officers and men. He afterwards distributed the prizes gained at the regimental shooting.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 2, 7-40 A.M.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English Mails of the 21st ult., left here for Bombay at midnight last night.

The s. s. Rome for Colombo and Australia left at 11 p.m. last night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranold arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here the day before yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday morning.

ADEN, JAN. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballarat arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

PORT SAID, DEC. 31.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left Port Said the day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 2.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia, outward bound from Glasgow and Liverpool, left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 2.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with Australian and China Mails, left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Section Elephant Point Penang interrupted. Madras Penang cable perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 1.

10 p.m.	74·0

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

6 a.m.	70·9
10 a.m.	77·5
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	83·4

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 2.—The Barometer has risen over the whole of India, briskly in Burma, Sind and Ceylon, and rapidly in all other districts. The temperature has increased in the Punjab and hill stations, where the skies are partially clouded. The temperature has decreased considerably in Bengal, the Central Provinces, and in Central India. In the Central Provinces last night the temperature was from eight to ten degrees below normal, and the strongest cold weather winds are blowing in Northern India to-day. The conditions this morning are such as usually accompany very dry cool weather in Northern and Central India.

AUTHORITIES differ as to the stability of the Argentine Republic, but, even considered under the best light, £40,000,000 in the short time of eleven months is an enormous sum to have lent to such a country, and this is the actual amount raised in the period named in Europe by the Argentine Government. It is true most of the loans comprised in this sum stand at very respectable prices on the London market, but it is just possible that the next demand for money may not be as readily complied with as the preceding ones. At any rate, judging from the murmurs which are rapidly gaining ground against the wisdom of lending so much money to a country whose borrowing powers must have long ago been overstrained, the Argentine Republic on their next application to the British purse will find more difficulty in opening it than on former occasions.

AMATEUR contributors to periodicals have some curious ways with them, and it is most amusing to note the different fashions in which their precious manuscripts are delivered. Some are nicely done up with a silken string, some pinned, some loose, some written on diminutive note, some on foolscap. Happening to be in the editorial office of a well-known publication the other day a correspondent had the privilege of seeing a novelty of this kind. A writer had sent in his MS, all pasted together into one continuous slip, which made when measured four yards, two feet, nine inches. How far would a three-volume stretch if arranged in this way?

AN "appeal" was addressed to the lessees of the chief Manchester theatres in view of the Christmas pantomimes. The ladies who have signed the appeal—whose names include some of the best known in Manchester—ask for three reforms, and ask for them, as it appears to us, in a discreet and reasonable way. They would like to see the dresses "improved," which is, we presume, a euphemism for "lengthened;" they would like the words that are said and sung to be more carefully considered; and they object strongly to the imitation of drunkenness. There can be no doubt, it seems to us, that these ladies represent a large body o opinion, any more than it can be doubted that pantomime has of late years become less and less suited for children.

MR JUSTICE MATHEW, in sentencing a prisoner at the Essex Assizes at Chelmsford to a day's imprisonment for stealing some fowls in 1886, said that, as the prisoner had been in prison twelve months for stealing fowls in 1887, it was against the custom in England that he should be punished for an offence committed before he went to prison. He was asked to pass a consecutive sentence, but it was a thing he should not do. It was unknown in England, and he hoped counsel would always be vigilant and inform the judge when such a state of things occurred. When a man had suffered moral bankruptcy by imprisonment it was too bad that he should be brought up to be punished for an earlier offence, and a judge may be asked to bear in mind what was called a previous conviction. It was un-English.

BELGAUM SIRDAR'S HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the last eight days alarming reports are afloat in the town that the local High School is to be abolished. The foundation for these reports, as I hear, is that Government have requested our Municipal authorities to contribute a certain sum per annum to enable them to meet the expenses of our High School. In case of refusal, Government have intimated their intention of altogether abolishing the High School. I do not know what reply the Municipal authorities have given or intend to give to the Government. But the reports of persons who have the advantage of being behind the scenes in no way tend to calm the public, who are alarmed on this score. The Collector, when last asked by the Government what measures he would recommend to effect a retrenchment on the expenses of this district, had recommended the abolition of the High School. Now the Collector is, as a rule, the President of our Municipality, and no wonder if our Municipality refuses to comply with the request of the Government. Truly speaking, the finances of our Municipality do not allow it to part every year with the large sum asked for by the Government. Such being the case, we can pretty plainly see what fate is in store for our High School, unless it pleases the Government to decide otherwise.

The mischief which will be done by the total abolition of the High School is incalculable. One of the chief reasons why Government officials in these Karnatic Districts choose Belgaum as the place where they are to settle after they retire on pensions, is that they have the advantage of having their sons educated in the High School; and many families can be found in Belgaum who have settled here merely because they can with facility have their sons educated here. It is true that there are two other English schools here. One is the London Mission High School, opened by a Missionary Society, and the other is the new English school, opened by a private gentleman. The natives of this place do not at all like to have their sons educated in a school opened by a missionary society. The education imparted to the students in the High School is far superior to that imparted in the mission school. As for the new English school it is not at all properly conducted.

As for the High School, whose existence is at stake, it is needless for me to write anything. It is under the Headmastership of Mr. Hoogwerf, who is an able teacher and who has experience in teaching for these 20 years and more. There are three graduates of the University of Bombay and many under-graduates under him. Mr. Hoogwerf is a highly painstaking gentleman and he exacts as much work from his subordinates as he himself does.

But why altogether abolish the school? If the Government are really in financial embarrassment and cannot meet the expenses of our High School without the assistance of the Municipality, and if our Municipality itself is not in a position to contribute the whole of the sum asked by the Government, but is willing to contribute, as is the fact I hear, a part of what the Government have asked, the Government shall certainly do well to accept what little help our Municipality is able to give and then reduce the expenses of our High School proportionately, so as to bring them within their own means. I would suggest a plan to reduce the expenses of the High School. At present each standard is split up into two different sections, one section containing Marathi students and the other Canarese students. Now these two sections can be amalgamated into one, and an assistant, acquainted with both the Canarese and Marathi, can manage the whole class. Of the many assistants in the High School, there are some who are acquainted with both the Canarese and Marathi languages. Thus by amalgamating the two different sections into one whole, and providing for the remaining assistants in some other way, Government can easily save nearly half the expenses, and then, assisted by our Municipality, our High School can in no way be a burden to the Government.

But, if Government do not choose to secure the required retrenchment in the direction suggested above, I should like to suggest another mode by which it will be enabled to maintain the local High School in the same condition in which it is maintained at present. It is not the people living in the Municipal limits of the Belgaum City Municipality alone who take advantage of the High School, but the people living also in the limits of the town Municipalities in the Belgaum District take advantage of the school; and I think that the Government will be justified in asking the several town Municipalities to lend a helping hand in the maintenance of the school. I think that several town Municipalities in this district will not grudge to allow a reasonable sum towards the maintenance of the High School. These sums, together with the sum offered by the Belgaum City Municipality, will, I think, make up the whole sum asked by the Government.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it may be be seen that by making due arrangements in one way or another, as I have suggested above, not only will Government gain their object of effecting a retrenchment in the expenses of our High School, but save themselves from the censure of the public, whom they will indeed do a good deal of miscaief by abolishing the school.

Belgaum, Dec. 30. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

NASSICK NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Pilgrims are pouring in and the city is overcrowded in connection with the anniversary of the death of Deva Mamledar Yeshwantrao Maharaj, which occurred on the 29th of last month. The anniversary day was solemnised with all religious pomp and feasts were given to all. Rumours in the town are passing from one quarter to another that the High School is to be closed shortly. The matriculation examination result of the school was not creditable. I am sorry to note that the sanitary arrangements in the town are not satisfactory. The Municipal members unanimously resolved to appoint a village officer of the town as the Secretary of the Municipality, but the proceedings were disapproved of by the Collector, who was out in the district, and who has written to the Municipality not to make the appointment until the European members return to the head-quarters. At the Nassick Road Station, the tongawalas are most mischievous and deceitful; passengers are much harassed by them, and more so by the Railway Police, who give no help to the passengers.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE control of the Vol. Corps in Burma has been transferred to the C-in-C of the Madras Army.

COLONEL E. C. S. JACKSON, Gel. List Inf., date of first commission 20th Sept 1860, is about to retire from the Service.

THE 30th Bo. Inf. will be moved from Karachi to Hyderabad and Jacobabad to make way for the 27th Biluchis on arrival from Burma.

CAPTAIN J. M. T. BADGLEY, R.E., proceeds to England to go through a course of instruction at the Military Engineering School at Chatham.

COLONEL W. PEYTON, Mad. S. C., has been admitted to the colonel's allowance, and Colonel T. B. Taylor has retired from the Service with effect from the 29th Dec.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 29th Dec., as compared with the statement of the 22nd Dec., 1888:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 22. Rs.	Dec. 29. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	61,91,463	55,61,207
do. do. at Branches	22,41,131	22,92,531
Other Deposits	2,19,76,945	2,39,17,513
Post Bills	7,252	7,233
Cash Credits undrawn	6,83,803	3,90,010
	Rs. 4,37,53,596	4,48,21,514
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	45,86,996	44,30,022
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	23,61,659	23,97,474
Loans on Security of do	60,07,739	63,02,917
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,225	4,3 8
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,33,85,038	2,23,95,788
Stamps, &c.	34,139	34,087
Dead Stock Rs. 6,06,213		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,21,213	3,21,213
		25,000
Bullion	25,000	
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,35,397	4,37,387
Cash and Currency Notes	67,72,166	79,73,308
	4,37,53,596	4,48,21,514

THE Dholepur Durbar troops have succeeded in breaking up a band of dacoits, who have long infested the Agra-Gwalior border. A man named Chhatra, for whom a reward of Rs. 6,000 was offered, and Zahera and Rakhna, two other well-known leaders, were killed, and a third, called Padma, captured.

A SOCIAL CONGRESS.

As a wind-up to the meeting of the National Congress at Allahabad, a "Social Conference" was held at Lowther Castle on Sunday forenoon, Mr. Subapathy Mudeliar occupying the chair. Mr. Govind Ranade from Bombay asked leave to address the meeting. He said that at the desire of the president he had taken upon himself to place before the meeting a general idea of the work which they proposed to do. This was the second meeting of the Social Conference, and the subjects with which they wished principally to deal were the question of voyages to England and questions relating to marriage, such as the expenses of native marriages, infant marriages, and the marriage of old men to young girls. Since coming to Allahabad a kind of preliminary meeting had been held, at which delegates from different provinces had given some account of what they were doing in the way of social reform. This Conference was intended to strengthen the hands of local associations in the several provinces of India, and to furnish information, so that each province might know what was being done elsewhere in similar matters. What was required by the exigencies of one caste or community was not required by another, so it was not possible, as it was possible in matters political to come at once to some practical, executable resolution, but they could place the experience of each community at the disposal of others. It was true that in the past they had one language, one nationality, one social system and one religion; but time had introduced many changes, and that was why social questions could not be taken up at the larger meetings of the Congress. At present they must confine themselves to merely suggesting reforms and methods for carrying them out. That was the extent of the work they proposed to do this year, and would have to do for years to come. He would next say a few words as to the existing condition of things, and the general feeling on the subject. He had been present at all the four meetings of the National Congress that had been held, and had carefully ascertained the feelings of his friends on the subject on these occasions. When they first met in Bombay the meeting was a small one, and nothing great was thought of at the time. But when they met in Calcutta they had very great hopes, and his friend Raghunath Row then thought they might combine political and social questions together. It was, however found that this would not do for the reasons he had mentioned. In political matters they were subjects of the same sovereign, governed by the same laws, and could discuss them without bringing in their provincial peculiarities. But in social matters they could not, for diversities existed not only among the different castes of Hindus, but there were other communities besides to be considered. It was then thought that they might still do something each year when they all met together for the Congress. That idea had been carried out at the Madras meeting, but on that occasion the sentiment in regard to the necessity for bringing together friends in conference on social matters was not so keenly recognised as one could have wished. Still they had met, and a sort of scaffolding of the scheme were erected, though the foundations were not deep. Since then many things had happened, and although some things had seemed calculated to discourage the sentiments which had brought so many of them together, still providentially these had tended to turn public sentiment in the right direction. When he witnessed the present gathering, for instance, he could vividly realise the difference between December 1887 and December 1888. Only one explanation of this could be given, and that was that people had come to see that if they meant real work, that work must be on all the lines of their activity. Even a citizen's virtue was not the highest ideal to which they could aspire. There was a higher life still, and that was represented by their family and social obligations; and therefore if they wished to qualify for the highest citizenship, it had been felt since last year that there were higher calls to be obeyed than had brought them together at the three Congress gatherings. It was this consideration that had brought together all the best men they could name in India, and if some had been prevented from attending still their blessings and benedictions were with them. It was true that the opinion of the Kayasths would not influence the Brahmins, nor the opinions of Bengal affect the customs of Madras, still they all felt that they had in them a common element which required light and heat to come from the hearts and heads of those with whom they associated in other activities; and that was why they had come together. Having stated the position in which they now stood, he would say a few words about what they intended to do at this meeting. The president would first ask them to call upon the several provinces to send delegates to the Congress, not in their character as delegates, although some circles had sent delegates expressly to this Confereuce. Therefore what each one said would not bind anyone else. He would only bind himself to spend a portion of his time, money, and zeal on these activities. The first business would be to accept volunteers from among the delegates, who would do the work of stimulating social reform in their respective provinces, and who would correspond with other similar bodies, and report what was being done by associations with which they themselves might be connected. The next business would be to affiliate such associations as were represented; and, lastly, they would suggest methods of action. It was not intended that these methods should be adopted by any caste or association except so far as they thought desirable. They would be recommendations not resolutions. The great event of this year had been the meeting held in Rajputana for social reform. He had obtained true copies of the proceedings, and he found that about twenty States were represented, and each State sent three representatives, one for the State, one for the caste to which it belonged, and one for the priests. These adopted resolutions which the conference at Ajmere recommended. Seeing that the most orthodox and conservative class in India had adopted a line of action in regard to social reform, there was no reason why the Hindus should not do the same. A social conference consisting of men who aspired to high political privileges, and who represented all that was best in each province, might well take a leaf out of this Rajputana history.

The names of volunteers from each circle in the cause of social reform were then taken, and a large number came forward.

Baba Narendronath Sen then proposed the following Resolution with a few appropriate remarks:—"That the various Social Reform Associations which are already existing, or may hereafter be formed in any part of India, be asked to affiliate themselves and co-operate with this Conference as far as their aims and objects are the same as the latter, and to send copies of their reports and proceedings, and take part in the annual meeting." He thought that unless they became socially, morally, and religiously great, they could never become politically great.

Mr. Chintamun Bhut seconded the resolution, and it was carried.

At the suggestion of the chairman the names of seven societies willing to become affiliated to the Conference were sent in. It was stated that a large number of other societies were expected to join the union.

Mr. Eardley Norton, who was received with applause addressed the meeting and said that he did so because he was amongst that small minority, of whom Mr. Hume was another, and who were told that they were discontented Englishmen going about the country preaching sedition, whose only object was political reform and who had nothing to do with the aspiration of the people for social and moral improvement. He wished to give a most emphatic refutation to that story. He felt that it was the duty of Englishmen to assist those around them in this country. A feeling obtained very much among many of his fellow-countrymen that native gentlemen ought to be sent to England to strengthen their moral character as though it was impossible that should be done in India. He felt strongly that as many as possible of them should be sent to England under certain conditions, but he also had much sympathy with the other school of thought which existed amongst them, and which held that a high standard of education was to be attained in this country by a free and generous admixture with the European. He felt the duty of Englishmen in this country was to open their homes to the natives, to mix with them more freely on a more equal social platform, and whilst endeavouring to eradicate some of the native prejudices, at the same time to eradicate some of their own. In his own humble way in Madras he might claim that he was not a theorist merely, but that he acted upon the suggestions he had made. (Cheers.) There were many native delegates present who came to his house, and sat and talked on equal terms, and without the formality which insisted upon their leaving their slippers outside the front door. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But there were reforms necessary, and the chief of them was that natives should treat their ladies differently than at present. Those nations which were most prosperous and advanced were those which in their treatment of women were most chivalrous. He could not help feeling strongly that so long as their ladies were made merely hewers of wood and drawers of water and performed only the ordinary domestic duties which a paid servant could do equally well so long they would be lower in the social scale. (Hear, hear.) It was the same system which made the husband sit first and have his meals, and then the wife cleaned his trough and had her own meal. He did not see why they should not sit down together on equal terms. (Cheers.) Having paid a tribute to the eloquent speech of the Rev. H. C. Bose, and agreed with him that progress was a unity, he said that the English stood on a pedestal of their own making, and admired themselves in a looking glass of their own manufacture, and told the natives they were a race morally and socially their inferiors, but the English themselves were in a great measure to blame for the supineness which existed amongst the natives. If they threw their best energies into the work of the body which was dissolved on the previous evening they would be taking a right, effective and practical step to advance themselves morally, educationally and socially. (Cheers.)

Captain Hearsay followed with some remarks, and Babu Bepin Chunder Pal gave an account of the work of the Sylhet Union, which was doing a large amount of good work among the women of Assam.

A gentleman from Scinde gave an account of a Society which had been formed, the members of which bound themselves to educate their daughters and wives, to keep the marriage expenses and birth rejoicings down to a fixed amount, &c. As this society was registered, the fines for breaking any of the rules were recoverable by a civil suit.

Mr. Kailas Chunder Sen, delegate from the Indian Association, Calcutta, denied that the natives of this country treated their women as slaves. They treated them as friends. Because they were in the zenana it was not a fact that they were treated as servants, and many of them were more educated than native ladies who wore gowns and drove carriages in the streets.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji moved—"That this Conference makes the following recommendations for carrying out its aims and objects, leaving it to each local association to adopt such of them as may be suited to its own local circumstances." The recommendations included the reduction of marriage expenses, the raising of the marriageable age, the remarriage of young widows, the removal of social disabilities connected us with sea voyages, &c. The speaker referred to those Hindus who had made journeys to England for the purposes of education as being under a social ban.

Mr. Telang seconded the resolution and deplored the number of castes which had been created. There were originally four castes, but the number now was nearer 4,000. (A Voice: "40,000," and laughter) Referring to Mr. Banerji's remark, he said that in his reading of the ancient scriptures no law against making sea voyages was laid down.

Mr. M. Ghose followed and stated that he was one of those supposed to be under the social ban referred to, but he believed it to be more theoretical than real. (Hear, hear.)

Other native gentlemen having expressed their opinions on the subject, the resolution was carried. —*Pioneer.*

THE FIRST TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE IN INDIA.

A BOMBAY correspondent writes to *Indian Engineering* the following account of the first triple expansion engine in India, which was started at a new cotton Mill in Aurungabad last month:—

It is an engine of 400 indicated horse-power working with steam, supplied at 150lbs. pressure, from Babcock and Wilcox's patent safety boilers. The start was effected without either hot bearings or hitch of any kind; an unusual circumstance when the novelty of the machinery is considered.

The engine is of the horizontal type, with a horizontal condenser, and the cylinders have diameters of 16, 18 and 34 inches, respectively. The revolutions are 70, and the piston speed 700 feet per minute. The power is transmitted by means of cotton ropes to the shafting.

The boilers do not contain a piece over 2½ tons in weight, a most important consideration where they had to be carried along 54 miles of road after leaving the Railway, and across some 50 bridges, many of which would not support the weight of a Lancashire boiler without propping.

The Babcock boiler has a grate area large enough to burn the poorest of Indian coal, and is peculiarly adapted for the application of forced combuction, should it become necessary. It is likely to have an important future in India on account of the steadily increasing vogue of high working pressures.

The engine, along with the rest of the machinery of the new mill, was supplied by Norrie Mitchell and Co., of Bombay, and the mill was built to the design of Mr. John Wallace, C. E., of the same town. The above firm is under contract to supply similar machinery to the Baladina mill at present in course of construction in Bombay, the engines in this case being vertical instead of horizontal.

The economy of space obtained by using the vertical type of engine will be best shown by the following figures. The Aurungabad horizontal engines, 400 H. P., have a floor space of 66 feet by 22 feet, while the Baladina 500 H.-P. vertical engines have a floor space of 22 feet by 28 feet only. In towns where land is of high value, the compactness of the vertical type will be a very strong recommendation.

The compound double expansion engine seems destined, before many years are past, to be replaced by the triple expansion, and in some cases by the quadruple expansion engine, with a proportionate increase of working pressure. The economy of the latter types has been so clearly proved in many ocean steamers which call at Indian ports, that their adoption in Indian mills will follow rapidly on the success of the first examples.

The high steam pressure necessary with the new type has perhaps had its effect in deterring timid people from adopting the most modern means of transforming fuel into power. This is in a certain measure the fault of their mechanical advisers, who are not always as well-informed as they might be on the effects of heat and pressure in boilers.

Researches and experiments of the most exhaustive kind made by Mr. Daniel Adamson over a period of fifteen years have set all doubt at rest on the question of high pressures, both as regards their safety and their economy.

Wrought-iron and steel at very low temperatures become so brittle as to become quite useless for structural purposes. At very high temperatures, say from 2,550° Fahr. to 2,910° Fahr., they are liquids. Between those extremes there is a point of temperature which the metal has the greatest cohesive strength, and this point is now recognised to correspond with a temperature of 450° Fahr. The steam pressure corresponding to this temperature is 390 pounds per square inch, so it is evident that *iron and steel continue to increase in strength up to a temperature far beyond that of the highest steam pressure at present in use.* The following small Table of Pressures and corresponding Temperatures will place the matter clearly before your readers:—

Pressure per square inch.	Temp. Fahr.
100	338°
150	366°
200	388°
250	406°
300	422°
390	450°

It is thus evident that a boiler constructed according to existing rules for a working pressure of 150lbs. per square inch is less likely to give way from weakness of material, than another boiler built for and working at 70lbs.

On the economy of fuel and water with the higher pressures and increased expansion of steam, it is unnecessary to dilate. The fact is universally admitted.

WE are indebted to the *New York Daily Tribune* for the following detailed description of a fashionable domestic insect of which a good deal was heard when it first came out:—"A Wall-street broker pulled a small cardboard box from one of the pigeon-holes in his desk the other day, and said, with something like disgust, 'There's a woman's fad that has cost me a pretty sum.' In the box were three large-sized insects not unlike beetles in shape. They looked as if they were plush. The back of each was covered with a rich yellow and crimson, soft as down. Around its waist, where the large head was joined to the body, was a slender band of beaten gold, while a strip of gold ran the length of the body. At the point where the two pins of metal joined, just in the centre of the back, a ruby was set. A fine chain, on the end of which was an ornamented pin, was attached to one of the gold stripes. These things, said the broker, 'are put into this harness by skilful goldsmiths in Mexico. Women have taken to wearing them fastened to their dresses, and I had to send to Mexico for this for my family. They live about six months.' The insects were beautiful by reason of their many-hued soft-coats. They looked more like artificial than live ones, but they moved around, although in rather a lifeless manner."

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

ON Tuesday, Mr. Arthur Crawford was further examined by Mr. Inverarity. He said:—

I sent one copy through the Political Agent and also a copy direct through Pendse. I believe the interview with the Chief of Bhore was about 11 a.m. After the 6th, I never saw Dada Phatak or Babu Natu at my house again, nor did I see the Pant at my bungalow. The story of Dada Phatak and Babu Nata about bringing me Rs. 10,000 is an absolute fabrication, as is also the Pant's story of his having come to me and asked if I had got the money. Gungaram Bhao informed me of his conversation with Dada Phatak directly after it occurred. I can't fix the exact date, but think it was just before the criminal charge against me had been withdrawn. It was about that time. The S. M. Railway to the Satara district had been opened at that time. I have never received any money whatever directly or indirectly from the Chief of Bhore. With reference to Tambe's case, I remember his seeing me at Yeola in the Nasik district. He applied to me for the post of Native Assistant and I told him that if anyone got it, it would be Bapat. Patwardhan was my head clerk, and wrote from Yeola on 23rd January, saying I would be in Poona on the 26th. That fixes the date of my interview with Tambe. I was only at Yeola part of a day; my camp was not there. After my return to Kirkee I think Thakar paid me a visit. I never asked him for Rs. 1,000 or any other sum of money. I never said to him, "You should help me and I will help you," or words to that effect. He never to my knowledge came to my bungalow with Hanmantrao and I had not the slightest notion that he knew him. I never directly or indirectly received money from Thakar. About Paraujpe, I have never to my knowledge seen him in my life while Commissioner. Hanmantrao never mentioned him to me or I to him. I remember receiving his petition and sending for the papers. The reason of my giving him an acting mamlatdarship was I considered he had been very unfairly and harshly treated from beginning to end. In the ordinary course he would have been a mamlatdar many years before. I never received any money directly or indirectly from Paranjpe. As to Chowbal I think I first saw him on the Bhoosawal platform as I was returning from Calcutta in January 1883. I have no recollection of his having written to me in August, 1887. He never had an interview with me at which Hanmantrao was present not took part in the conversation. I received the petition E T so far as I know by post. On looking at it again I see from my note on it that I received it direct from Chowbal. Except from documents I have no recollection of it. I had nothing to do with posting Chowbal to Rahori. It is not true that I brought him to Rahori in an intricate way. Looking at my endorsement F B, I have no particular recollection it when I wrote that. The alteration in the date from 14th to 19th is not in my handwriting. I never gave that document to Hanmantrao to give to Chowbal. I see from my blue pencil remark on it, "Mr. Pendse send this to the *Gazette* and to Chowbal" that I sent it to Pendse. The pencil note under my remark is in Pendse's handwriting. I sent that in the ordinary way of office routine. Chowbal never took this from me to Pendse. I do not remember seeing him at all in April 1888. I never received directly or indirectly any money from Chowbal. With regard to Tambe, I saw him at Nasik Road in March 1888. He was then very ill and hardly able to come and see me. I shortly sent him to Kopergaon as being a very easy place; in my opinion it is certainly far easier a place than Nasik. I may mention that I have served as Assistant Collector of Kopergaon taluka for two years. My reason for sending him to an easy place was that he was physically unfit for so heavy a charge as Nasik. Tambe never said a word to me at Nasik about having been superseded, and I certainly never said to him, "There may be some other reason." I never authorised Hanmantrao, Deshmuk or any one else to demand money from Tambe, and have never received any money from him directly or indirectly. I know Nagarkar. The only time I ever remember seeing him was when I went to stay in camp with Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth at Lanowli in 1888. He has never made any complaint whatever to me, and I have never authorised Hanmantrao or any one else to demand money from him. I have never received any money directly or indirectly from Nagarkar. I am not sure, but my impression is that I never saw Nagarkar at the time of the removal of the head-quarters from Karkalla to Wadgaon. I have no recollection of having seen L. M. Deshpande in December 1886. I am sure of that, because on the 1st January I wrote to Mr. Hart saying I did not know the man. I appointed him as Native Assistant on Pendse's recommendation, and subsequently often saw him. I never authorised Hanmantrao or any one else to demand money from Deshpande and never received any money from him directly or indirectly. I never told Hanmantrao or any one else to tell Deshpande to draft a watan case in a particular way. My letter F B to Mr. Monteith was written from Pachora on the 18th March. I had not the slightest idea that Hanmantrao knew Nagarkar or Deshpande. About Kelkar I remember his coming to see me in October when he came in to audit the accounts of the whole district. I never said to him, "You have got the most valuable tongue. You have been maligning me. I have received an anonymous petition to that effect." I have some recollection of receiving an anonymous petition complaining of Joglekar's appointment, but never connected this man with it. As a matter of fact, Kelkar would not be affected in the smallest degree by Joglekar's appointment. I remember writing to Pendse asking him to pick a man for audit duty. That would be on the mamlatdars' statement file. Kelkar was selected by Pendse, and I therefore appointed him. Mr. Inverarity asked the prosecution to produce Mr. Grant's letter to the Commissioner, dated 8-10-86 with Mr. Crawford's endorsement of 11th October 1886, to which Mr. Pendse replied on the same date. (The letter in reply was put in.) The Talavda man had retired from the service about the time Kelkar's audit duty was over. I selected Kelkar for the place, which carried Rs. 25 extra pay. He was shortly afterwards transferred to Bhimtadi in the Poona District, because Mr. East

shall be granted. A recent Government order reminds Commissioners of this. I never to my knowledge have seen Dravid, and when I appointed him acting mamlatdar he was senior graduate on the list. I did not know when I appointed him that he was on leave. I see the remark "suspended permanently" in my handwriting, which was afterwards crossed out. The other remarks were subsequently added. After the remarks were added and they were pointed out to me I scratched out the word "superseded," and at the same time and with the same pencil underlined the remarks so as to draw attention to them. I cannot tell the exact time when this was done. I certainly never authorised Hanmantrao to show Dravid documents in my house, nor did I authorise him or any one else to demand money from Dravid. I did not know that Hanmantrao knew Dravid. I have never directly or indirectly received money from Dravid. About Pradhan; he may have visited me, but I have no special recollection of it. He never said to me he was a poor man and had no means of paying the money demanded I never authorised Hanmantrao or any one else to demand money from him. He and Bharve were appointed probationary mamlatdars by me on the same date, and they were the first two names on the non-graduate list. Pradhan was confirmed by me about two months after his probationary appointment. There is no Government order laying down any particular probationary period. I confirmed him so soon, because he had already been over two years acting mamlatdar, and shown capacity. Bharve also was soon confirmed. Looking at List A A, I found Bharve and Pradhan had been passed over in Mr. Robertson's time. If Mr. Robertson had not shown preference to graduates, both would have been appointed in 1883. No. 16 got his promotion in October 1882, and Nos. 17 and 18 were Bharve and Pradhan. Bharve came, I think, to see me once. I have never received any money directly or indirectly from Pradhan. I have never refused him an audience; there is no respect of persons with me. About Patwardhan; when I took over the Commissioner's office the work was very bad, and I was most dissatisfied with it. I complained to Pendse about it, and he said his head clerk, Patankar, was of no use. I said I would not keep him, and he must change him for another good man, a graduate if possible. Pendse afterwards sent me Patwardhan with a note recommending him. I made Patankar take leave and put Patwardhan in on trial. Patankar was trying for a post in the Baroda State. He failed to obtain it, but was afterwards recommended to me by Pendse as Deputy Accountant, a less highly paid post than when he was in my office. This man Patankar is the same whose name appears as my accuser in one of the cases which have been abandoned. Patwardhan gave Pendse satisfaction, and the work came up better. He was subsequently appointed permanant revenue clerk in place of Nazareth, at Mr. Pendse's recommendation. Patwardhan never came to my house with Hanmantrao. When Patwardhan was recommended for a mámlat it was by Pendse's recommendation. At that time Pendse never recalled Sindekar to my recollection, and as a matter of fact at that time I did not remember Sindekar's name at all. I gave Patwardhan a mamlat on condition that he should stay in the office till he could be spared. That involves loss of pay, he continued in the office up to the time of my suspension. He petitioned to be allowed to go to his mamlat, and I refused. I have never directly or indirectly received any money from Patwardhan, nor authorised Hanmantrao or any other person to demand money from him. About Khasnavis I never put my hand on Hanmantrao's back and said to Khasnavis, "Do as this man will tell you." I never demanded any money or authorised any one to demand it for me. I have never directly or indirectly received any money from Khasnavis, and I have never authorised any one to tell him to pay the money to Kheri Amerchand. Khasnavis never to my knowledge came to my house with Hanmantrao I have no recollection, but think Khasnavis may have come to see me in September 1886. At that time he wanted to be appointed Karbhari of Jamkhandi, which was in the Southern District, but not in any way under the control of the Commissioner, Southern Division. I never told Khasnavis, damn your certificates, I may have thought it, but do not think I should ever say so to any one. I have not kept Kheri Amerchand's bond for Rs. 6,000; it has been paid and destroyed. I never keep bonds after they have been paid off. On 26th December 1888, I tried through my solicitors to procure from the prosecution a copy of the statement made before a Government officer by the Marwari Tarachand. No reply having been received, Mr. Lynch again wrote on the following day, asking Mr. Little to, furnish the required statement. On the 28th December Mr. Little replied, saying he did not think Mr. Lynch was entitled to the information asked for. Since Khasnavis was examined, I have received information of relations between Hanmantrao and Kheri Amerchand. (Information as to Hanmantrao's account with Amerchand was asked for, but the prosecution said they had no such account.) I never wrote a note to Hanmantrao containing merely the words "eight o'clock." Kashnavis was the third selection for audit duty. Bharve was first nominated for special duty by Government; Bewlkar was next appointed on Pendse's recommendation. I have never directly or indirectly received money from Khasnavis, nor authorised any one to demand it. (Mr. Inverarity put in Khasnavis' S. B. book, then that of his son Anant Mahadev, of his mother Julabai, his wife Parwateebai, and his son Vital.) All that Khasnavis has ever got from me was a short term of an acting first grade appointment, which I think lasted for about three months. I think I saw Phadke after I had suspended him for some irregularity in 1887. He never came to me in February 1887 with Kazi Abbas. The story of the latter is an utter fabrication from beginning to end. After his suspension Phadke came to see me. He came alone and give me his explanation. The substance of what he said was that he had been very hardly spoken of by his successor that his only fault had been over-zeal, and the means he had employed were commonly used. On this I sent a circular (Exhibit 159) round the Division to find out if it was a common practice. I then suspended Phadke for two months, which I thought ample punishment for his offience. He must altogether have been under suspension for about three months. I never directly or indirectly received money from Phadke. I never told him how I proposed to deal with his case, and most certainly never gave him his choice of two forms of punishment. To the best of my belief the above is the only interview I ever had with Phadke. He never came with Kazi Abbas, and the story put forward by them is from first to last an abominable fabrication. There is not a word of truth in it. There is no sepoy's room at my bungalow. The sepoys have no accommodation there; I had only a right guard. My house has no little room on the river side of the verandah, there is only the drawing room with the verandah, I have not used the south porch for three or four years; a footpath goes through it from the river side, but otherwise it is quite blocked up with plants. I never saw the Walwa patels, in my life, and to my knowledge I have never received a petition from either. I have never received before this case a petition of which the paper shown me is a copy. I have never seen any documents or copies of documents which are alleged to have been annexed. If any such existed, they would be in the office. Petitioners very rarely give their original documents. Kazi Abbas and those two patels never came to my bungalow and their whole story about taking money to my bungalow and putting it down near my room is an abominable fabrication. I never had any whiskers and never wore my beard. About Tambe, I remember his visit to my bungalow. He came alone. When I came out of my bed-room I saw him sitting in the upper portion of my verandah, where respectable people usually sat. He was well-dressed and seemed a respectable looking Brahmin. I forget whether he sent in his card but the sepoy announced him, and as usual I called him into the hall between the dining-room and the porch, where I passed the greater part of the day. I received all visitors there. I gave Tambe a chair, and asked him who and what he was. He replied that he was the Kazandar of Koregaon. He said he wanted a special case to be made in his favour, by his restoration to the post of head clerk which he had formerly held. He also mentioned that he had once acted as mamlatdar, but that his career had been ruined by the changes and hard tests for head karkoonships. Special cases were made, and he thought he should be one of them. I told him the case rested entirely with the Collector, that he had better apply to him. We had a long talk about Satara in the old days, where I had been an Assistant Commissioner, also about the old mamlat system of my day, of Koregaon where I had on two occasions been in camp. He seemed an intelligent man and I was favourably impressed by him, and either gave him or sent a note to Mr. Grant, saying that if he was willing to give Tambe an appointment I had no objection. The note was written then and there, and that is the only interview I ever had with Tambe. I had forgotten all about him until I saw that letter. The name would be nothing whatever to me, and all the accounts of his interviews with me are abominable fabrications from beginning to end. I knew nothing whatever about the correspondence alleged to have passed between Tambe and Kazi Abbas. I certainly never mentioned his name to Kazi Abbas, nor has Kazi Abbas ever mentioned Tambe to me; nor had I the slightest idea that Kazi Abbas knew Tambe at all. The appointments of head karkoons and mahalkaris are both entirely in the hands of the Collector, and are not sent up for confirmation to the Commissioner.

On the Commission re-assembling, the examination of Mr. Crawford was continued. He said as far as he recollected he never saw Barge at all. He never received money directly or indirectly from him. He saw in his own handwriting the words, "Received registered 28-10-0," and he perceived from that he received it by registered post: that was the note he usually made on registered documents. There was an endorsement to give it to the Native Assistant, that was in Pendse's handwriting. It was dealt with by Sathe in the ordinary course.

Mr. Quinton: A Native Assistant would refer to the Collector in a matter of that sort.

Mr. Inverarity: The draft order to the Collector of Sattara of Oct. was prepared by Pendse. Exhibit K N was in the handwriting of Sathe. It was the draft of what went to Government. When that was sent to witness he scratched out the last paragraph. He never asked Kharkar to advance him Rs. 1,500 or any other sum, nor did he ever pay witness any money whatever. Exhibit K P was submitted to him, he did not delay submitting that draft for the purpose of putting pressure on Kharkar or any one else. He never asked Baput to ask Hanmantrao to see him or tell him that he should give him Rs. 1,000: he never gave witness any money. He never said to him, "Regard it as a loan and look up your tongue," or that he "would not leave him"; and neither directly or indirectly did he ask him for money or received any from him. He never received any money from Kamtekar or Deshmukh. Apart from the documents found in reference to the appointments, he had no particular recollection of any appointments. He had had to work up everything from the records. If anyone had asked as to these appointments he might without the papers have been able to answer some and not others. He relied entirely upon the documents produced. He could swear positively, with reference to the appointments mentioned. He was never influenced by any dishonest or corrupt motive; all had been made in the pure and honest discharge of his duty, in the best interests of Government and all parties concerned. In making these appointments he had to rely entirely upon the lists he had in the office. It was absolutely impossible for him to carry in his head the claims of different persons in the service. Pendse's statement that he had only consulted him twice as to appointments was absolutely untrue in so far as he limited it to two appointments. Witness had habitually consulted him during the period he was Commissioner of the Central Division; he had written Pendse many hundred demi-official notes, about all sorts of matters connected with the office. After suspension when he called for these demi-official notes, only about 25 were produced; he called for them all. Exhibit D S about Hanmantrao Raghevandrao, Jagirdar of Balkundi of Poona, was not produced to him when he called for the demi-notes. It was shown to him for the first time when put into his hands in the Hanmantrao case. Exhibit 148 (note from Mr. Waddington to Mr. Crawford introducing Pradhan) was not produced. He saw in for the first time when produced by the prosecution during the evidence of Pradhan. In Exhibit B Y two lines were scratched out in pencil, afterwards put in ink, he had no recollection of this particular document. There was no truth in the statement that that draft was altered by Hanmantrao; it was absolutely false; it had been altered by mischief. It was absolutely false that Hanmantrao ever wrote in the margin in pencil where it had been scratched out. Before alteration the document was in the handwriting of B. G. Sathe. The portion scratched out was, "The Collector is requested to stay execution of the order passed by him pending the disposal of the present appeal;" and it would be very unusual and very objectionable to stay execution. Witness had not the slightest doubt he made the erasure. He had no actual recollection as to how it was first scratched out in pencil and afterwards put in ink, probably it was put before him when he was sitting in a chair, that he then erased in pencil and afterwards when he went to the desk he inked over the pencil. Hanmantrao never had anything to do with that petition or other special matter connected with the witness's office, there were the remains of a pencil memo. in his own handwriting "Dear Mr. Sathe" and "Yours A. T. C." dated 6-5-86, but the contents had been rubbed out, he was certain that referred to the reasons for the erasure. The date of that endorsement was 4th May, the next was not until 19th: if it was dated 5th or 6th it would not have reference to the next endorsement. It was certainly not the business of any one to rub out his pencil endorsement: it had been done with an intention. He complained to Government of Sathe having access to the office after his (witness's) suspension. There was absolutely no truth in the statement sworn to by Deshmukh, that Hanmantrao made three or any drafts which witness copied or made use of or that those drafts remained in the office. Witness often prepared the drafts of appointments himself. Hanmantrao never to his knowledge obtained official papers from the office, nor could he have done so without the connivance of the clerks who had charge of the papers. None of the clerks ever informed witness that Hanmantrao got papers from the office, nor did Yadavrao ever say he had seen papers from the office in Hanmantro's house. Yadavrao was especially recorded and recommended by Pendse; the latter certainly had spoken to witness about him; witness gave the appointment in reference to which the letter now produced was written, one of the first appointments he had given directly after joining; the different recommendations as to appointments would be the first thing to come under his eye on joining the office, and amongst others was that of Yadavrao. It was quite false that he used to keep the mamlatdars' lists for a long time at his bungalow. He used to send for them when he wanted them, and when he had done with them he used to send them back again. It was Pendse's duty to keep those lists in order and up to date. The document produced on 24th March 1886, was about Yadavrao; it was Yadavrao's petition to Mr. Robertson. Narayan Bapoojee, who was Jailor at Dhoolia, was appointed in the place of Yadavrao. The document produced was from Mr. Stewart to Mr. Propert, dated 20th March 1885, recommending a person as treasurer. Such recommendations were not unusual. In March 1888, witness had a correspondence with Mr. Muir-Mackenzie with reference to the Model Farm. (Mr. Inverarity here asked for the document or draft from which a copy of Mr. Muir-Mackenzie's letter was copied into the files of the Commissioner's office. The Advocate-General replied the letter was a confidential document and could not be produced in its entirety.) Witness thought that the whole correspondence went on to Government. Witness said he charged Bhimbhai with being a member of a syndicate to buy the Model Farm. Witness put in the written letter to Mr. Nugent, dated 27th July 1888; its contents were correct. It was written by his brother Leslie Crawford. The statement in the fourth paragraph of that letter was correct. His request that Bhimbhai should not be engaged in the prosecution was not acceded to. Witness admitted having borrowed largely from marwaris. Since his suspension, summonses, lawyers' notices, &c, had been served upon him and decrees had been passed. With those materials he could give dates and names connected with a number of borrowings: he also remembered the names of some other creditors whom he could mention. In 1886-87-88 he borrowed large sums. Some of the moneys raised were loans used for paying off old loans. He had paid off in 1888 very largely moneys he had borrowed. Some of his creditors had not taken proceedings, many of them. In addition to what he could show due by summonses, he could call other creditors who had not taken proceedings against him. He admitted he was indebted to Watson & Co., King, King & Co. and the French Bank. His account with Watson & Co. was a loan and agency account. The money sent to Watson & Co., King, King & Co., and the French Bank was obtained from loans: and in the case of Watson's there were some items, the proceeds of the sale of horses; otherwise the account was entirely one for moneys raised by loan. He never borrowed Rs. 300 from Pendse as a loan, Pendse advanced Rs. 300 for the despatch of the whole camp at his request at Koregaon. Witness had to go to Bombay. Of the camp sent off some tents were office tents, of which Government would pay the cost of despatch, not more than one-third of the whole. Witness wrote to Pendse enquiring of him how much he owed. He had a great deal of work in connection with the Jubilee. Witness thought his butler had paid Pendse, he thought he had been settled up with, and never again knew of the matter until this case came on. He then found his butler had not paid what was due by him. Witness admitted now that Pendse had not been paid. Witness gave Soman a cheque for Rs. 350 which he received in cash from him. He handed him the cheque at the Travellers' Bungalow, it was on the French Bank. The alleged conversation between witness and Pendse was untrue. He had never asked Pendse for a loan of Rs. 50, nor did he ever give such a loan but he had advanced to witness's servant. Witness asked Pendse how much it was, and he said Rs. 150 or whatever it was; and the money was sent to him by witness, through his butler. He held his receipt. The mamlatdar was settled for the Bijapur farm party after the party had left. Sir James Fergusson was one of the party and other members of the Government. He afterwards collected the money and paid the mamlatdar: he had to send account to get it. Sir James Fergusson and the other members of his party knew the mamlatdar was left to settle the matter. In his experience it was the commonest possible thing, when an official was on tour, if he or his servant ran short of money to go to the mamlatdar; it was often done and was being done now he had no doubt.

The Commission here adjourned.

THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE writes to the *Scotsman*:—

As my opinions on the place and power of classical learning in modern education are not unfrequently misrepresented or misunderstood, I crave the indulgence of a small space to state my views on that important subject in a few sentences, with such articulate distinctness that they cannot be misunderstood.

GREEK AND LATIN.

(1.) I hold that a general foundation for the education of a British young man, ambitious of intellectual culture in this nineteenth century, the passing through a regular course of scholastic drill in Greek and Latin is an anachronism and an absurdity of the grossest kind. What was the current coin of European intelligence in the days of Erasmus, and in the time of Milton a necessary element in the education of a well-informed gentleman, has now lost the greater part of its practical utility for the many, and has become the luxury of a few men of leisure, or the special tool of certain fields of intellectual action such as theology, history, philosophy, and law.

UNNECESSARY.

(2.) That the roots of all genuine human culture for a youth of the British Empire at the present day lie not in the superficial, or minutely accurate study of dead languages, or of any languages whatever, but in the drawing forth of his living faculties, in the living atmosphere to which he belongs, and in submitting himself directly to the influences of nature and life on the stage where the Creator has planted him—that is to say, that the young faculty should be exercised not on dead words, or dry rules, but on the living facts; that the eyes should be trained to observe, the ear to appreciate the delicacies of sound, the voice to enunciate, the memory to retain, and the imagination to picture whatever either in his present environment, or in his direct historical connection with the past, belongs to him as an living agent in this age of the modern Christian and European culture; more especially, that not Latin and Greek, but natural history, civil history, national biography, national literature, drawing music, both sacred and secular, imperial geography and national topography, recitation, with a fluent and graceful use of the mother tongue, independent of paper, with calisthences of every description for health and grace, and with moral teaching, of course, from the Bible direct should form the staple of all juvenile indoctrination for young British gentlemen, in this nineteenth century. Languages, of course, may come in afterwards as adjuncts, but they are neither primary nor necessary. The Greeks, the wisest of all ancient people, had no language but their own; and the Romans, in addition to their mother tongue, learned only one—viz., Greek, and it was to them a living not a dead language, and was acquired for full use in practice, just as the Russians, or the Germans learn French.

THOROUGHLY OR NOT AT ALL.

(3.) That languages, whether dead or living, ought to be learned thoroughly or not at all. If the language, say Greek, is not so acquired as to enrich the blood and stimulate the nerve, and imp the wing for noble thought, the time spent upon its acquistion is lost. Greek will not contribute anything of substantial value to a man's culture unless he has been made so familiar with it that he can take up any common book of prose or poetry and read it without a dictionary. But this familiarity in the case of Greek is notoriously not gained by ninety-nine out of a hundred British youths who are driven through the traditional routine of scholastic inculcation in this country. Therefore I say it is in the main a respectable sham, a pretentious absurdity, and an unfruitful formalism.

HOLLOW AND ROTTEN.

(4.) Especially in Scotland the hollowness and rottenness of the whole system of so-called classical education, is made more glaringly manifest by the degradation into which the higher learning benorth the Tweed has sunk from the neglect of the middle schools and forcing the professor of Latin and Greek to spend their main strength on details of school-drill instead of devoting themselves to those excitations on the soul and substance of ancient wisdom, from which alone true culture can proceed.

(5.) I must state in the strongest terms that the whole method of teaching languages, especially Latin and Greek, in this country, by grammar rules, written exercises, and reading lessons is radically wrong. These things no doubt are good, and very good in their proper place, but altogether bad and contrary to nature when used as a substitute for the living method by direct thinking, hearing, and speaking. The familiarity, without which languages are a continual fret, can be acquired only as children learn their mother tongue, or as fencers learn to fence by using their foils, or dancers to dance by going through their paces. No man is fit to teach a language who does not think and speak in the language which he profess to teach; and no scholar can acquire that familiarity with a language which makes it enjoyable unless from the beginning he is trained to use it as a living tool of thought, not as a curious piece of old furniture stowed away in the back chambers of the intellect.

MR. JAMES LOWTHER ON TURF TOPICS.

THE Gimcrack Club held its annual dinner on December 7 at Harker's Hotel, York. The proceedings, as Mr. James Lowther reminded the company in responding to the toast of the winner of this year's Gimcrack Stakes, were not so lively as on some former occasions not in the far distant past, when the annual gathering of the club formed the subject of a not inconsiderable amount of comment. Referring to the question arising out of the recent Manchester November Handicap, he said that that case had been the subject of a great deal of misapprehension.

The conditions of the race as originally drawn provided according to invariable custom that the declaration of the weights was to remain at the discretion of the executive of the meeting, and that the hour after which a winner was to carry a penalty was to be filled in as circumstances might dictate, subject to the judgment of the handicapper or the executive of the race meeting. In this particular case the ordinary practice so far departed from that whereas the general understanding had been arrived at between the handicapper at Manchester and the publishers of the Calendar, that in all cases, unless distinctly advised to the contrary, a specific hour should be inserted—ten o'clock on the morning of publication, in this particular case arrangements had been made in writing on behalf of the executive of Manchester that each *Racing Calendar* was to be deferred to a later hour than usual in order to enable the handicap to be corrected and the weights adjusted up to the latest possible moment. The Manchester executive undertook also in writing that, if it became necessary from the lateness of the despatch of the handicapper reaching the publishers of the *Calendar*, that they would make themselves pecuniarily responsible for the publication of an extra edition. I believe the whole of this difficulty arose from a pure and simple clerical error. Mr. Lowther, having alluded to the difficulty attending the allotment of fixtures owing to the number of meetings, and having shown that Saturday and Monday racing could not, as advocated in some quarters, be done away with, stated that the Committee who were revising the Rules of Racing had made considerable progress in their task, and would before long be able to submit the revised draft. Without venturing to enter into any general analysis of the present state of the turf, Mr. Lowther expressed the opinion that racing was never in a more thriving condition than at present.

Those large stakes which are denounced in an insensate fashion in some quarters ought to be encouraged by everybody who has the true interests of the turf at heart. With regard to that I would only say to organizers of race-meetings that liberality on the part of the executive need not necessarily be confined to augmenting the sum which is to be placed in the pocket of the owner of the winner. I would venture to suggest that a diminution of the cost to those who do not happen to own the winner is a channel through which the funds at the disposal of racing executives might very legitimately flow.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned by medical and other papers, against using hair renewers and restorers, which being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, which nearly 100 years' trial has proved to be perfectly harmless and most beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf and dandruff, it prevents and arrests baldness and produces a luxuriant and glossy head of hair; also sold in a golden colour. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces soft and delicate skin and removes all cutaneous blemishes. Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE NAVY.

THE following are the more salient points of the speech which Lord Charles Beresford made upon the Naval Estimates on the 13th ult:—

HOW STRONG SHOULD OUR NAVY BE?

Now, what should the standard of the fleet be? The standard of the fleet should be based on what it had to protect, and that had been definitely laid down by Lord Salisbury in his Guildhall speech—namely, our shores and our trade. With this opinion he entirely agreed. He would accept the proposals which had been made by Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, by the Secretary of the Admiralty, and by the Civil Lord of the Admiralty that was, that the British fleet should be more than a match for the combined fleets of any two European powers that were likely to be our foes, one of which must necessarily be France and that, finding itself under such a contingency, its strength would be sufficient for defending our coasts, and our trade, and commerce against these two Powers, and securing the punctual and certain delivery of our food supply. It had been openly stated by those in authority that the British fleet at this moment enjoyed such a powerful position. He intended to prove clearly and completely that at this moment we had no reasonable argument to adduce that we could defend our shores and our trade and commerce and secure the punctual and certain delivery of our food supply if engaged in a war with France alone.

HOW STRONG IS IT AT THIS MOMENT.

The French fleet, as it stood at home at this moment for offensive and defensive operations had thirty vessels, which we should have to fight if hostilities broke out. In the case of England's fleet the official return mentioned forty-nine vessels. There were in this return eight non-effective vessels — the Minotaur Achilles, Warrior, Hector, Defence, Valiant, Lord Warden, and Repulse. He must expostulate with the first Lord of the Admiralty for putting the Lord Warden and Repulse in the return as available among the forty-nine battleships when those two vessels had been in the sale list as old iron for any blacksmith or ironmonger to buy for the last year. Those eight vessels as a class were in a worse condition than the four he had selected from the French. Our vessels required an entire overhaul and an entire set of new boilers and engines to enable them to be put in commission, whereas the four French vessels had been reboilered and re-engined, and therefore were able to put in a position to fire their guns when called upon. He deducted the eight from forty-nine, leaving forty-one. But the Committee must deduct the five which were on foreign stations—the Audacious, the Bellerophon, the Orion, the Penelope (which was at home, but going out to the Cape), and the Swiftsure. Deduct the eight non-effective and the five abroad left only thirty-six vessels as available to cope with the thirty of the French.

SUPPOSE WE ARE AT WAR—WHAT THEN?

It was quite impossible to get into the minds of the Committee or the public generally the real position of the fleet of this country, as compared with France, unless they could detail a plan of campaign, showing what vessels we had at this moment available and what those vessels would have to do if hostilities broke out. He proposed, therefore, to put a plan of campaign before the committee, taking the numbers of the French ships as they were shown to be at the present moment by this return and the localities in which they were distributed, and taking the English ships which we had available and putting them in the relative position they would be in as compared with the French if war was declared. He would not trespass upon the Committee to the extent of naming the French ships, but he would give their numbers in the localities in which they were lying at this moment. At Toulon there were fifteen battleships; at Cherbourg there were five battleships and four coast defence, which must be counted nine; at Brest there were four battleships and two coast defence, which must be counted as six. In addition to these there were eight gunboats—four at Brest and four at Cherbourge, of the newest type and of the most formidable character, which must be taken into consideration in any plan of campaign in which the English and the French ships might be engaged.

WHAT OUR SHIPS WOULD HAVE TO DO.

The Secretary of the Admiralty put forward an excellent idea of what the duties were for a fleet to perform if called upon to fight. He said on April 4 at Liverpool, "What shipowners do expect and have a right to demand, is that we shall provide a fleet more than sufficien to watch and, I hope, destroy every war vessel of a possible enemy." Nothing could be said with which he more cordially and entirely agreed, How should we stand with our 36 vessels in the plan of campaign which he would submit now to the Committee? There was no expert living who knew anything about it at all who did not know that for the process of watching you should have one-third more vessels the number of those being watched, as the vessels employed in watching were all sea all the time, with their crews wearied by being continually on the look-out with their coal bunkers gradually emptying every hour, with their boiler tubes getting loaded with soot and wanting cleaning while the enemy inside could let their men sleep, have their bunkers full. their tubes bright, ready for the moment in which they intended to try to break through.

THEIR DISPOSITION.

Lord Charles Beresford then made the following disposition of our battleships:—To watch 15 French ships at Toulon. Fifteen ironclads—namely:—Agamemnon, Alexandra, Benbow, Camperdown, Colossus, Conqueror, Dreadnought, Edinburgh, Hero, Howe, Inflexible, Rodney, Superb, Nile, and Victoria, Twenty-three cruisers or torpedo catchers:—(8)over 3,000 tons, (9) between 1,500 and 3,000, (6) under 1,000 tons:—The Australia, Aurora, Galatea, Amphion Arethusa, Forth, Mersey, The Iris, Magicienne, Marathon, Arthur, Baisk, Cossack Mohawk, Porpoise, and Scout, Fearless, Sharpshooter, Salamander, Seagull, Sheldrake, Sandfly, and Spider; To watch nine French ships and four gunboats at Cherbourg. Twelve ironclads:—Ajax, Anson, Belleisle, Collingwood, Devadstation, Hercules, Hotspur, Invincible, Neptune, Thunderer, Triumph 3000, and Rupert;

(6) over 3,000 tons, (7) between 1,500 and 3,000, (3) under 1,000 tons. Sixteen cruisers:—Immortalite, Narcissus Inconstant, Leander, Severn, Mercury, Medea, Barham, Racoon, Alacrity, Surprise, Barracoola, Barossa, Skipjack, Spanker and Speedwell. To watch the six French ships and four gunboats at Brest nine ironclads:—Agincourt, Black Prince, Iron Duke, Monarch, Northumberland, Sansparcil, Sultan, Temeraire, and Trafalgar (5) over 3,000 tons, (5) between 1,500 and 3000 (2) under 1,000. Twelve cruisers:—Orlando, Undaunted, Shah, Phaeton, Thames, Medusa, Bellona, Serpent, Blanche, Blonde, Rattlesnake and Grasshopper.

WHAT WOULD BE LEFT.

He had now disposed of all the battleships available for fighting purposes in a war with France for the home and Mediterranean stations. He had also disposed of all the cruisers over 15 knots, with the exception of ten which were available and which were the only ones of any use whatever as auxiliaries to the fleet. Their names were —Imperieuse, Warspite, Blake, Blenheim' Raleigh, Vincote. Active, Volage, Melposmene, and Macarty. He did not include the seven cruisers for the Australian colonies, as they were exclusively to be devoted to the defence of those colonies. It would be observed in the return that the total number of English cruisers was 101. The total number of cruisers, French, was 75. He had dealt with the 61 English which went over 15 knots; the French had in their home ports 39 which went over 15 knots. To make up the 101 in the return the English had 33 which went under 15 knots and the French 36 which went under 15 knots, and these he had not included in his plan of campaign, because their power of offence would be so very limited. He had laid before the Committee a definite plan of campaign, showing what we could do and what we must do, with the number of ships that we had at this moment, in comparison with France.

THE RISKS OF OUR WEAKNESS.

Let him point out the danger that existed through the insufficiency of ships at this moment. Supposing the Toulon fleet placed themselves in communication by telegraph with the Cherbourg fleet and the Brest fleet, and that our fleet had lain outside of Toulon Harbour for a certain amount of time, when they had been made considerably inefficient for fighting purpose owing to the circumstances he had mentioned—supposing the French fleet then to break away, under cover of the night, and get up either to Cherbourg or Brest, the only possible programme for the British Admiralty and the Mediterranean fleet to carry out was immediately to get with all despatch to either Toulon or Brest, for if the French ever effected a junction with either of their squadrons at Brest or Tonlon it was not a matter of doubt, it was a matter of certainty, that they must annihilate and destroy the British fleet which was watching either one of those places. In the present conditions of numbers as he had shown, that meant the loss of our supremacy at sea. Let the Committee remember, too, that it was almost impossible in these days for an inferior ironclad fleet ever to beat a superior fleet. He had no mentioned the nightly and daily worries which must occurr while watching the enemy's fleet from torpedo attacks—the small boats which the French had in such numbers in their harbours and which we could not bring with our fleet which was watching the fleet from outside because the torpedo boats could not keep the sea. He had made no reference to the difficulties which must be attendan on coaling and watching the fleet and having to put their fires out to sweep their tubes.

QUOD ERAT DEMONSTRANDUM.

In this plan of campaign he maintained that he had proved conclusively, first of all, that we had an insufficient number of battleships; secondly, that we had no reserve for the Channel or the narrow seas; and, thirdly, that the number of cruisers left, if the battleships were supplied with the auxiliaries, was only ten, and this number was ludicrously and dangerously insufficient for the protection of our trade and commerce and the actual delivery of our food supply. He must earnestly request the committee to think over the plan of campaign which he had submitted. He had given accurately the names of every vessel which we had at this moment to carry out warlike operations, and he would defy the First Lord of the Admiralty to prove an inaccuracy or mistake in his statement.

HIS PROGRAMME.

He had been perfectly consistent in the line he had always taken on this question of the strength of the fleet. Three times he had been returned to Parliament having given his idea that twenty millions should be expended on the fleet. His proposals were to build four first-class ironclads, £70 a ton, £3,100,000; ten second-class ironclads of 7,000 tons, £4,500,000; ten first-class cruisers, 8,000 tons, £65 a ton, £4,800,000; ten of the Thames class, £55 a ton, £2,700,000: 20 Medeas, £50 a ton, of 3,000 tons, £3,000,000; 20 Sharpshooters, 750 tons, £70 a ton, £1,000,000; and that, with one million for armament made up the 20 millions. He would say definitely and distinctly that this number of vessels was wanted at this moment to protect our coasts and secure our food supply and raw material in a war with France alone to make a certainty of victory.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT PROMISE.

Lord George Hamilton, in the course of a very ineffective reply, said:—He agreed that their fleet should be stronger, and her Majesty's Government intended to make it stronger. They had had three main objects in view. First, the reform of the dockyards so that ships might be built more quickly and cheaply than formerly; secondly, they investigated their wants as a nation and an empire; and, thirdly, they had established a system of manœuvres by which they had thoroughly tested the power of the existing naval establishment. Therefore, some of the objects they had in view they had achieved. Upon these lines they proposed to proceed. They proposed to make a larger and more comprehensive vote, and they desired that the expenditure should be spread over a number of years. These were the main objects of the Government in the past, and they would be the main objects in their future policy.

LUNG TROUBLES.

THE lungs are the most prone to catarrhs and inflammations of any part of the body. Atmospheric and barometric influences of a vast range on the one hand, and a high functional activity of the lungs on the other, are the explicable determining causes of diseases of the lungs. We inhale air that the oxygen it contains may pass into the blood, and "burn up" the food we eat, and thus give our body warmth and force. This is a very plain mode of stating the case, but it is not untrue.

Now, when the lungs become affected slightly or seriously, the nutrition of the body is pretty certain to suffer sooner or later. A slight cough is a bad thing but a bad cough is a dangerous thing. An infant, with "cold in the lungs," a person with chronic cough, and the subject of pulmonary consumption, all demonstrate how vain there, too often, the usual routine lies of treatment in diseases of the lungs. Before this mixture and that tincture are taken, there should come up the question, what is the cough due to? It may, if chronic, be caused by heart disease or Bright's disease of the kidneys and curable by iron and cod liver oil. A case comes to mind where the writer was called to see a doctor's wife with a cough of twelve years' duration. She had taken cod liver oil time and again, but without a particle of benefit. On carefully examining the chest one of the valves of the heart was found to be imperfect and diseased. This interfered with the proper circulation of blood through the lungs. The lady was given the Wyoth Dialysed Iron in six-drop doses three times a day, and by the tonic effects of the iron on the heart, the cough was completely cured in a couple of weeks. Overwork and nervous exhaustion would often induce a recurrence of the trouble which was always quickly relieved by the iron. In Bright's disease iron would hardly have given such a brilliant result but the cod liver oil would have done more good than it did here.

We come now to that larger class of cases where, honestly, we must admit that we do not know, for certain, what the cause is. Cases of this kind come often under the physician's eye. We turn here from the fascinating experimental work and praiseworthy efforts of scientific humanitarians to consider some home-spun practical facts. In diseases of the lungs we observe emaciation often and gradual wasting away. The vital powers are on the ebb. We have no specifics here, and the cough mixtures do no cure. What is to be done? *Sustain nutrition.* To promote healthful nutritive functions the highest medical authorities have been, and are, unstinted in their praise of cod liver oil. The celebrated physician, Dr. C. B. Williams, asserted, after using it for a third of a century, "that it is the only agent deserving the title of a remedy in chronic wasting lung diseases. Certainly it is a grand food, but the multitudes of cases where it cannot be given and is contraindicted are simply legion. It is never indicated where there is indigestion—and in what a percentage of lung cases is this very symptom dyspepsia! No oil is digested in the stomach, but in the intestine, therefore it must needs be retained in the stomach for two or three hours, and even more, before it is passed into the ointestine. While thus besmearing the stomach walls, fatty acids are produced, eructations, nausea, and vomiting frequently being caused. But this is not all. The task freely of subdividing the oil is imposed upon the digestive organs, in order that it may be absorbed and carried into the system. Too often this burden is more than they can bear.

To sustain nutrition is to look well to the digestive, assimilative, and excretory functions to make sure that all "let or hindrance" is removed, so far as is possible, and to supply such food only as shall make a moderate physiological demand on digestion, and yield to the system an abundant supply of nutritious principles. In the aqueous extract of malted barley we have precisely such a food it is a lovely food and when the stomach is in active revolt, a teaspoonful of malt extract every hour is an ailment which offends it neither by bulk nor qualities." "For several years past," the celebrated author Dr. Neimeyer, consulting surgeon to the King of Wurtemberg, writes, "to restore the strength and nutrition of the patient, instead of prescribing cod liver oil, which I was formerly in the habit of doing, I have employed almost exclusively extract of malt, and with the very best effect. This substance must not be confounded with other so called malt extracts, which are only a kind of beer, containing a large proportion of carbonic acid and alcohol often injurious to the patient. It consists of the soluble constituents of barely malt." "The Kepler Extract of Malt is the best, and has the finest flavour of any I have ever seen," affirms Professor Yandell. "In this country," the *Lancet* "tells us, it is the best known and the largest used." In this malt preparation, cod liver oil has recently been dissolved, and thus we have a new preparation of two foods which promises to be invaluable in pulmonary affections. —"Health," London.

THE USE OF CYCLES IN THE ARMY.

AT a meeting of the East of Scotland Tactical Society in a paper on "Military Cycling" was read by Lieutenant T. A. Hutchinson, 6th V.B.R.S. Colonel Malcolm, R.E., occupied the chair. Lieutenant Hutchinson first spoke of the machines suitable for military cycling, and of the equipment of the riders, and then gave accounts of the work of cyclists at Lawfield and Craigielaw. In concluding, he expressed the opinion, in view of the results of recent work, that cyclists, properly developed and handled, would come to be a valuable arm of the service. He claimed that they had proved themselves first-rate orderlies, and that they might be used with great advantage as supports to advanced cavalry, as a rear-guard, and as scouts. Their most useful service, he claimed, was that of maintaining communication between large bodies of troops in the field. While cyclists should be good shots and well drilled, they were of greater value if the understood flag signalling. He pointed out that the idea that cyclists wished to take the place of cavalry was a popular delusion. Even in our own country, with its network of splendid roads, there were many places altogether impassable for machines. He also expressed the hope that some cycling work might be carried out next season between the Queen's Edinburgh and the Mid-Lothian corps.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foor annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English o any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampar Row, Fort.

STATI ON THE G I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Muajid ,,	Junctionac	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirganj (for Marbie Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah		Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver		Moortizapore
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Cooria	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narei	Chamdoor
Tannaha	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Deewa	Khundwaab	Kurjutab	Poolgaum
Callian Junctionab	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
	Beerh	Khandalla	Wardahb
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowlcea	Pownar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurde	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussaraha	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoora	Sewnee	Poonabdd	Barsee Rd
Ghotee	Khundi	Loonee	Marheh
Baligaum	Dularia	Goroolee	Unger
Deolalee B. Siding	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Yeoat	Mohol
Nassick Rdac	Rampur	Dhondb	Packney
Kheirwalee	Bagra	Borebail	Hoodigee
Niphar	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Kurubgam
Lasulgaum	Sohasporead		Doodneh
Mugmar	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartrus	Goodoor
Nandgaum		Pormulwaree	Goolburga
Naldongree	Bankeri	Warengaum	Shahabadabc
Chaligaum	Babai	Nargaum	Wadi
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Khankeer	Nulwar
Galna	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Yedaskherry
Pachora	Kurelli (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore
Myjee		Nandoora	Road
Mussawudis	Nursingpore	Jullumb	Kistna
Sieowlee	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum a	Chicksago
Julgaum			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc.	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jrem	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

W a d w a n	Botad	Chital	Dhorali
Junc. do. City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanash
	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbd	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

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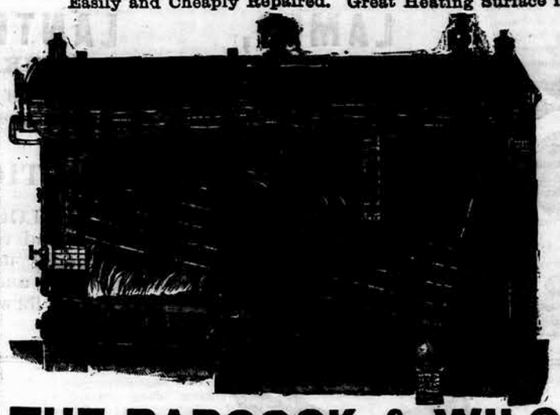

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NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

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Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
TO CURE
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Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
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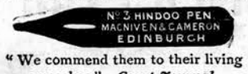

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Of Special Interest to European Residents

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Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science:

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The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

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SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

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Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

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HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
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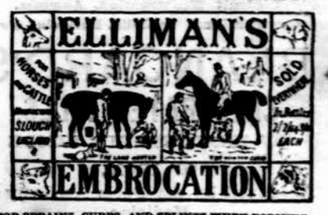

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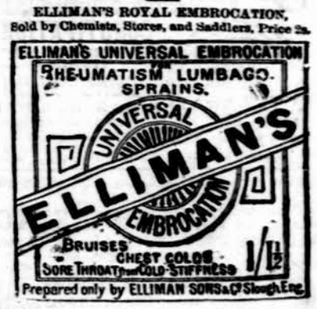

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Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d
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FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS,
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With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.

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Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

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Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

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D^r GUILLIÉ'S
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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Depuratory Iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
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D^r FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
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CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
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ALL ILLNESSES
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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
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No one should be without
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of Iron, cinchona
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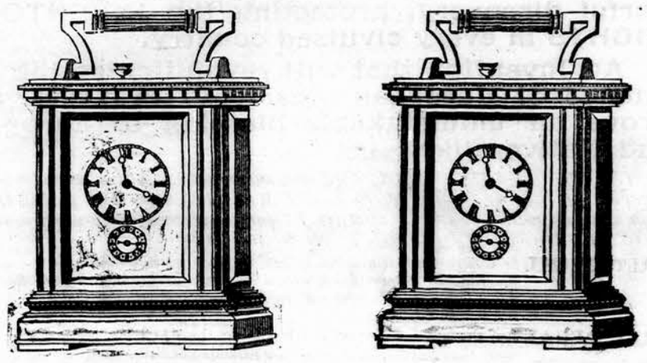

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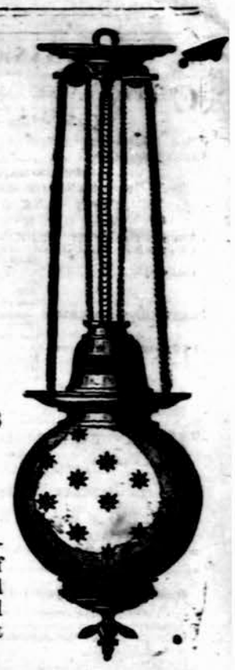
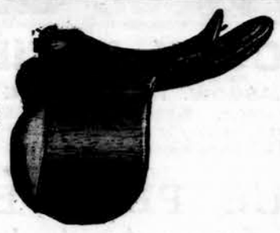


SADDLES FOR  **DISTRICT USE.**

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